THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL V.—No. 91. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Paris Modes for April—Another Batch of Novelties, Etc.

From Paris Le Follet.

The law of fashions with regard to the make of dress seems now established in a very decided manner. It is quite inadmissible for any dress to be made with plaits all round the waist; the front and sides, at any rate, must be plain.

There are, however, two styles in vogue—the "Princess" and the "Fourreau." For most figures we give the preference to the former, which has only one large plait at the back; while the second is entirely on the bias, like a long cuirasse, and is certainly graceful, there being nothing to mark the waist. The "Fourreau" is, therefore, less becoming than the "Princess." For both styles the long train is necessary.

The style of the crinoline is very sensibly diminished, but it cannot be altogether dispensed with while the dresses are so very long. Nothing can sustain them so well as the cage, though they may be of very small dimensions. The fashion, also, of looping dresses up over the petticoats out of doors, which will certainly continue through the summer, renders crinoline indispensable in order to sustain them gracefully.

Woollen fancy materials are making their appearance for the spring season; but that which still always meets with the greatest success, is the foulard. There is no doubt it will be the favorite, being at once so firm and yet so light, and the patterns in such variety; it is suitable for visiting and soiree dress, as well as for robes de chambre. The foulard double chaine is especially charming. Of such soundly textured silk as equals taffetas, and in one sense is preferable, being more durable. The white foulard double chaine is beautiful, of such a pearly whiteness. A fourreau made of this, without any ornament but a white silk cord round the bottom, and trimming the body and sleeves, forms a simple yet charming dress. Cashmere foulard of pattern of bouquets. "Watteau" style or stripes of violet, red or black, are reserved for robes de chambre, which are made with loose flowing skirt, lined with the same color as the stripes.

The simple Spring dresses will not be much trimmed—pattes, or lozenges, or silk pipings will be all the ornament—but for richer materials the various kinds of passementerie will be in requisition. By passementerie our readers must not understand the gimp of former days merely, but silk cords mixed with gold cameos, fringes, crystal jet and mother of pearl pendants, in endless variety.

The rage for Cluny lace has produced many pretty white basiste and muslin bodies trimmed with it, and for small reunions they are much spoken of; but it must be said that black lace is preferable for evening wear, excepting, perhaps, for quite young ladies. They are made with basquines of wide lace, and, if desired, a sash or band may be worn over them; but they are always high, and sometimes made open a little way down the front.

As to sleeves, when worn at all, they are quite small and straight, with an insertion up the seam; but these casaques are as frequently made without as with sleeves. Of course this depends upon the taste of the wearer.

We commence our list of dresses this month with some full toilets for out-of-door wear.

A robe of steel-grey popiin, with band of green taffetas round the bottom, rounded and carried up the front, with a row of green buttons on each side. Fitting paletot of the same material, with a bias of green taffetas up every seam. "Pamela" bonnet of green tulle, worked with crystal beads.

A dress of violet faille: at the bottom of the skirt a flounce put on in groups of three plaits and headed by a band of velvet of the same shade, with jet ornaments upon it. A similar band up every seam. Casaque of the same material as the dress, quite light, short, and basquines slashed and trimmed to match. Velvet coiffure. Fanchon bonnet of velvet crape, with a jet chain trimming it.

A "Princesse" dress of violet poult de soie. Round the bottom a flounce of black guipure, wide in the front, but gradually narrowing towards the back, so that round the train it is quite narrrow. Casaque to match the dress, with basques slashed up, so as to make five different ends, completely separate and trimmed round with guipure. "Pamela" bonnet entirely composed of shaded violets. Benoiton chain of jet.

A morning toilet of Knickerbocker, pale violet dress, short paletot, and undershirt all of the same material. At the bottom of the lower skirt a plaiting of violet taffetas. Upon the dress at each seam, a patte rather wide at the waist, and ending in three points with tassels, which fall over the skirt. Paletot trimmed with revers of taffetas. Fanchon bonnet of velvet tulle. Three bouillons, separated by cordons of violets.

A dark grey dress of taffetas, worked all over with small crystal beads, and round the bottom an embroidery of beads, forming a grecque. Long casaque of the same trimmed to match. A "Pamela" bonnet of pink crape; the back formed with a feather, which falls over the chignon. The feather is fastened by a triple row of raw crystal beads, which is joined at the sides, and falls over the strings in three rows, a la Benoiton.

A robe of black plush; long train, quite plain. Paletot of the same, trimmed with jet buttons, and piped with maize-colored satin. "Pamela" bonnet of maize velvet.

A dress of taffetas "Princesse" make: wide stripes of two shades of green. Up each seam a trimming of Cluny guipure, laid flat. Two rows of Cluny up the front and round the throat. Sash tied in a bow behind, and with long ends trimmed round with wide Cluny. Tight sleeves, with Cluny trimmings.

A "Princesse" of green moire. At the bottom of the skirt sleeve small rouleaux of green velvet of a deeper shade, crossed every here and there by a strap of green velvet, trimmed with a crystal fringe. Casaque of the same, trimmed to match, and a band of velvet and a bow trimmed with crystal fringe. Fanchon bonnet of green tulle, spotted with crystal beads and Benoiton chain of crystal.

A light brown taffetas dress, with double skirt—the under skirt having round the bottom a velvet flounce of a deeper shade, plaited in groups of three plaits. The upper skirt is caught up by pattes of velvet and large mother-of-pearl buttons. Casaque to match, with mosquetaire revers. Pockets and sleeves entirely velvet, trimmed with mother-of-pearl buttons. White tulle "Pamela" bonnet, with pearl fringe and wreath of golden pheasant feathers. Bandeau of fea hers and white strings.

Dinner dress of silver gray satin—"Princesse" make—trimmed all up the front with a double row of white satin puffs, let in the material, and edged round with black lace. Similar trimmings on a smaller scale, up the seams of the sleeves, and fancy buttons of silver.

Evening dress of white poult de soie. Skirt on the bias, with trimmings up the seams of rose color and white roches, pinked. Bottom of the skirt trimmed round with double ruches of tulle to match. Similar ruches round the top of the low body. Gimp of Brussels application.

A robe of green satin and white tulle in stripes; the tulle being bouillonne, and the satin cut from the piece in long bands, and placed lengthways up the skirt. A row of large pearls is placed up each seam, joining the tulle to the satin. The skirt is very wide, and with a long train. Body of bouillons of tulle, and ceinture a l'enfant of green satin, trimmed with pearl ornaments. Small bouillonnes sleeves.

A dress of white tulle, trimmed round the bottom with a wide blue satin ribbon, fringed with gold sequins. Tunic of blue and gold striped satin, very short in front, with court train, also trimmed with blue satin and sequin fringe. Body of tulle, draped.

The "Pamela"—or "Lamballa" as it has been christened at the French Court—is in vogue at present, but it will have to submit to various modifications before it can become universal; for, becoming as it may be for a young face, yet, as all are not young, and yet all must wear bonnets, it will be necessary for our modistes to use their talents in inventing coiffures suited to those who may wish to be elegantly but not ridiculously dressed. There is no doubt that a modification of the "Pamela" may be made suitable almost to any age, particularly by the introduction of barbes of lace fastened under the chin, which are being used with great success.

The "Pamela" admits of very little trimming. The scrap of ribbon or barbe of lace forming the fastrings is always carried straight across the bonnet, and the front edge is generally—indeed we may say almost always—edged with a bead fringe or lace worked with beads. The Bedolton chains are also much used. The fanchon bonnets are made principally in three rows of wide bouillonnes, with a row of beads between each, or small wreaths of flowers with a cache-peigne of the same. It is too soon, however, to speak of anything very decided in bonnets. We shall give a fuller description next month.

PRIVATE BILLS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—The number of private bills introduced into Parliament shows a steady annual increase. By leaps of a hundred per session the bills read a first time every successive February have grown from two hundred and fifty-two in 1863 to four hundred and thirty-six in 1865. This year they will probably amount to five hundred.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

TWO DAYS' LATER NEWS.

The Withdrawal of the French Troops from Mexico.

NAPOLEON'S SLOW AND SURE ARRANGEMENT.

Austro-Prussian Difficulties.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The steamer *City of New York* has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 5th inst., via Queenstown.

The steamer *Hibernian* arrived out on the 5th.

The Austro-Prussian situation remains unchanged, and there is nothing to confirm the Pacific rumors.

The French troop are to be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments, the first in next November, the second in March next, and the third in November, 1867.

It is officially denied at Copenhagen that the American Government is in treaty for a naval station at St. Thomas.

Latest via Liverpool.

The Brazil mail has arrived. The French ship *Pansine*, with 1000 bags of coffee from Rio, was wrecked on the Rio Real on the 23d. The crew was saved and had been landed at Bahia. It was expected that the ship and cargo would be a total loss.

The Brazilian Admiral, with his iron-clad gunboats and monitors, had arrived at Corrientes.

The allies had not yet attempted to cross the Parana for the invasion of Paraguay. The Paraguayans seem determined to hold out, and have made daring incursions, having twice crossed the river in canoes and attacked the vanguard of the Argentines, showing the resolute resistance the allied army may expect to encounter.

The inactivity of the Brazilian squadron during these engagements has caused serious complaints. It is understood that the passage of the Parana will be undertaken immediately, and in all probability it will only be effected with great loss to the allies.

At Buenos Ayres trade was good, gold firm, and paper money scarce. The sheep farming was prosperous. Exchange on London, 51½ per silver dollar. Freights to the Channel, 45s. The barque *Hound*, from Liverpool, has been wrecked off Ticondina—crew saved.

Money in Rio was 8 to 10 per cent. premium. Government stocks 6d. premium; the Bank of Brazil shares $10 discount; Exchange on London, 24@25.

PARIS, April 4.—The Bourse is flat. Rentes 67f. 42c., or 28c. lower than yesterday.

Regiments have been ordered to the camp at Chalons two months earlier than usual, and a report has arisen that France intends forming an army of observation, with a view to the protection of the Rhine frontier.

FLORENCE, April 4.—The journals declare that no military preparations are being made by Italy, and there is no question of concentrating troops at Bologna or any other points. The military movements have simply been occasioned by the ordinary requirements of the service.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—The sales of cotton yesterday were 10,000 bales, closing firmer at ⅛d. advance; the sales to-day have been 8000 bales, closing easier, and the improvement partially lost. The sales to speculators and importers were 5090 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull and downward.

LONDON, April 5.—Consols for money 86⅛@86¼. U. S. Five-twenties, 72¼@72½. Illinois Central Shares, 81@81½. Erie, 56

HONG KONG, March 15.—The tea season is over. Total export, 114,000,000 pounds.

SHANGHAI, March 9.—Tea quiet. Silks inactive. Exports to date, 51,626 bales.

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 14.—The brig *Undine*, which arrived here to-day from Pernambuco, brings intelligence of the total loss of the bring *Emma*, of New York, an American vessel under English colors, from Richmond, with a cargo of flour, bound to Rio Grande de Sul, South America. She struck on the Rio Grande bar on the 26th of December, and went to pieces in fifteen minutes, the crew being taken off by life-boats from the topmasts of the vessel.

The English barque *Oriza*, which arrived here to-day with a cargo of guano, reports having sailed from that port on the 21st of December, in company with the ships *Sunda*, *Eliza N. Bright*, and *Royal Family*, all bound to Cork, with cargoes of guano for orders, and having seen the two last-named vessels off Cape Horn. She had fine weather and light winds the entire passage.

The brig *Water Witch*, from the West Indies, bound to Baltimore, reports having passed Castle Island, April 1, and saw workmen employed in erecting a light-house on the west end of the key. This will prove a good guide for vessels coming through Crooked Island passage in the night. She left no American vessels in port at Santiago de Cuba.

Also arrived here brig *Undine*, from Pernambuco for New York; schooner *Annie Borland*, from James river for New York.

The following vessels arrived in the Capes yesterday afternoon, bound to Baltimore, Md., and were quarantined for fifteen days. All hands well on board:—Brig *Rothsay*, sixteen days from Porto Rico, with a cargo of sugar and molasses. Brig *Caroline*, twenty-two days from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, with a cargo of sugar. Brig *Chattanooga*, eighteen days from Mayaguez, with a cargo of sugar.

The schooner *Clara* sailed yesterday for Philadelphia, light.

Northern Navigation.

ST. CATHARINES, Canada, April 16.—The Welland canal is clear of ice, and will be opened for navigation to-morrow. A good deal of ice is yet in the lake off Port Colburne, but, if the weather proves favorable, vessels will be able to navigate through in a few days.

THE FENIANS

Capture of a British Flag by a Fenian Crew—Capture of a Suspicious Brig, Etc.

EASTPORT, Me., April 15.—Nine of the crew of the Fenian privateer captured the revenue flag on Indian Island, on Saturday night, from under the guns of the British war steamer *Pylades*. No shots were exchanged, and no resistance offered to the capture.

The U. S. gunboat *Winooski* is at this port. A suspicious brig was brought in by the U. S. revenue cutter *Ashuelot* on Saturday night.

FENIANISM IN CANADA.

The Arrest of Colonel Wheeler at Cornwall—Important Documents—Demeanor of the Prisoner.

Despatch to the Toronto Leader.

CORNWALL, April 13.—Sheedy, the Secretary of the Toronto Hibernian Society, arrived here from Toronto this morning in charge of a constable. One C. C. Wheeler, claiming the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Fenian Army, and late of the Southern Army, was arrested on the train this morning, from a telegram received here last night.

On being searched his commission was found; also, Sweeney's authority to recruit a battalion for the Fenian force, and a number of the papers and memoranda, as well as photographs of General Sweeney and several others, were found on him. He had in his possession only eleven dollars in Canada bills and no arms. A copy of the oath of the Fenian Brotherhood, it is said, was also found on him. Wheeler is a fine-looking fellow, genteel in manner, and well dressed, and perhaps thirty years of age. It is said he openly boasts of being a Fenian; but says he has done nothing to justify his arrest. He expresses satisfaction with his quarters, and says he has been in worse and got out again, and that General Sweeney will be over here shortly and show cause for his release.

Sheedy preserves a cheerful air. He passed from the train and into the waiting room whistling "Irish Molly." He is inclined to display his native wit and sarcasm, having said that Cornwall was the best place he had yet been in, for he would "live in Toronto till the grass grew over his grave" before he would be met at the station by a body guard of fifty volunteers.

The Mayor is bringing the volunteers and himself into ridicule by rushing them to the station whenever he hears of a Fenian arrival, instead of employing constables. This morning he ordered out a company of volunteers to stand guard, with fixed bayonets, around the train, to receive a man who was brought from Toronto by a single constable.

It is believed that the preliminary examination of Sheedy and Wheeler will be held to-morrow, when they will be remanded, with the others, till Tuesday.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND.

How Stephens Managed His Escape—Conflicting Accounts—Letters from the Irish-American Captain Kelly. His Companion in the Adventure—The Latest Seizures and Arrests.

DUBLIN, March 31.—The bird has left his nest, but when and how did he fly? That the redoubtable James Stephens is in Paris is certain, but how did he get there, and when did he leave? The Irish and English papers are at a loss for information on these points, and as a return for the amount of attention they are paying him, I would suggest that the "Head Centre" should give them a full explanations of his movements as soon as ever he touches free earth in America.

I don't think my letter of the 8th instant left your readers much to learn on the subject, and all that I have learned since then tends to confirm the narrative I then sent you; but the number of versions of the escape now afloat, and the helpless bewilderment of the public journalists in striving to choose between them, or to reconcile the conflicting statements they contain, is too amusing to be ignored. Among the most important of the communications bearing on Stephens' escape which have appeared in the papers, are the subjoined letters which the London *Daily Telegraph* prints as letters "from Colonel Kelly, a companion in escape with Stephens, to his friends in Ireland."

"PARIS, March 21.—My Dear ——: When I parted from you on Tuesday night you hadn't much idea of the heavy task before me. Yet now that all is over it appears only like a dream. Although you thought Mr. Stephens had left the country, he was in Dublin until that night; and, spite of all the vigilance of British spies, he left his lodgings on an outside car, got on board a vessel in the Liffey, and sailed for an English port. It was amusing to me to see him pass several policemen on the quays, and walk deliberately on board. We were three days in the Channel, owing to bad winds.

"We ultimately reached a port in Scotland, slept all night at Kilmarnock, rode in the mail train next day from there to London—slept in London, and (in the heart of the enemy's city) after sleeping all night in a hotel across the street from Buckingham Palace Hotel), started by the morning train from the Victoria Station for Dover. We got on board the French mail steamer there about eleven o'clock on Sunday, and started for Calais, which we reached in safety. Wasn't my mind happy when I touched French soil, and saw the chief organizer of the Irish Republic in a position to laugh at the blindly-mad, childlike efforts of the British to capture him! After all the searches of ships and steamers outside the Irish coast, so well were we informed of their every movement that the affair was comparatively easy. The next time that James Stephens touches Irish soil he will show the British that their barbarous treatment of Irish patriots but added fuel to the national flame already kindled all over the island, instead of 'stamping it out,' as they proposed to do. Sir Hugh Rose will find, when he attempts to commit such devilish barbarities as those of which he was guilty in India, that he has not Sepoys to deal with. Let him order his soldiers to butcher women and children and grey-haired old men (as he threatens to do), and blow our soldiers from the cannon's mouth—let him dare carry out his black-hearted intentions towards the women of Ireland, and there will be such a retribution, not alone in Ireland, but in the heart of the British empire, as will not be paralleled in history. The enemy left no stone unturned to make us fight before we were ready; they played a desperate card, and lost! Just wait and see the effect of the arrival of Mr. Stephens in America, and you will see I speak correctly. All is well for Ireland yet. Next Christmas I have confidence I will dine with you as a free and independent citizen of the Irish Republic. Kind remembrance. Yours, etc., "THOMAS J. KELLY."

"PARIS, March 21, 1866.—Dear Mrs. ——: I have been remiss in not writing to you before this. Mr. Stephens and myself arrived here on Sunday last. We were enabled to make our trip with great ease. Just think how horribly stupid the enemy's agents are, when we were enabled to travel in the open day through Scotland and England—to embark at 11 in the day from the harbor of Dover. After all the ship searching, we started from the quays in the *City of Dublin*. Mr. Stephens left his lodgings on an open car, and, on my honor, undisguised! We had no easy time in the Channel, as we were kept there three days, owing to adverse winds. We were driven to Carrickfergus Bay by stress of weather, and it was amusing to think how much the Mayor of Belfast would give to know what a distinguished guest he had. However, as the wind changed, after being anchored all night, we did not make a call or leave our cards. (The remainder is of a private character.) Yours, very sincerely, "THOMAS J. KELLY."

I give those letters in full, because *they are authentic*, though the papers here are in a sad puzzle what to make of them. "Who is this Colonel Kelly," they ask, "who turns up for the first time as the author of these letters?" Some of your Irish readers would have no difficulty in answering the query. Captain—not Colonel—Kelley was perhaps the most daring and reckless of all the Irish-American officers who landed in this country since August last. He was largely instrumental in effecting Stephens' escape from Richmond Prison, and, if I am correctly informed, he filled the place of the "C. E." during the weary weeks which Stephens spent in fever, subsequent to that extraordinary event. He accompanied Stephens to France, contrary to the statement made in one of my previous letters, and the correspondence printed above was written to a lady friend in this city.

It appears that after proceeding to Skerries in the manner which I described, and embarking on board the vessel sent by John Mitchel to take him off, Stephens was compelled to land again, owing to the appearance of an English gunboat which was seen barring the way soon after the vessel made sail. He returned to Dublin, and on the following Tuesday left in an outer bound collier from the coal quay. Such is the way in which some of my informants strive to reconcile well-known facts with Captain Kelly's account. There are others again who ought to know a good deal about the matter, and who state positively that the time and place mentioned in the above letters are blinds. The following paragraph, taken from the Paris correspondence of the journal in which the above letters appeared, contains a strong confirmation of my statement that Stephens drove in an open carriage from Dublin to Skerries on Sunday, the 4th instant, for the purpose of "joining his ship."

"Our 'distinguished visitor,' Mr. Stephens, tells us, that he is going to America merely for a trip, and that very shortly he will return to the great work of 'Fenianism' which is only just beginning. About three weeks since he declares he drove deliberately in an open car for seven and twenty miles, passing several police stations. He and his two friends were armed, and meant mischief if assailed. He also says that he knew all that went on, even in the castle."

It is strange, but true, that the majority of persons here refuse still to believe that Stephens has escaped from the country; the police and detectives are ashamed to admit it; and so Dublin Castle, up to two days ago at least, slumbered on in the profound conviction that the Head Centre was still within its jurisdiction. One would think that the following telegram, which appears in the papers to-day, ought to put an end to all uncertainty on the matter:—

"PARIS, Friday, March 30.—The editor of the *Opinione Nationale* states in that journal that he has received a visit from Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, who announced his approaching departure for America."

Thousands will continue, nevertheless, to regard the report as a ruse, and will obstinately refuse to believe that James Stephens has quitted the Emerald Isle, for months after he will have turned up at the headquarters of Fenia in New York. I dare say I have written for the last time concerning the escape of Stephens. Before my next letter can reach you the "C. E." will have appeared *in propria persona* before his admirers in New York. But I should utterly fail to convey an idea of the leading topics of comment here were I to omit referring to the speculations on Stephens escape, which are indulged in so generally and so widely amongst us.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Courtesies Between Northern and Southern Odd Fellows.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 14.—The visit of the representatives of the Greble Lodge of Odd Fellows, at this place, to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, in session at Richmond, Va., a few days ago, affords a very noticeable incident of the genuine good feeling and the general desire of an approximation towards a better understanding between both sections of the country, so long separated by internal dissension and warfare, as at present existing among the people of Virginia. The gentlemen comprising the delegation who visited Richmond speak very highly of the cordial welcome extended them by their brethren of the Old Dominion. The Greble Lodge of Odd Fellows, established here during the war, was organized by persons attached in various capacities to the Government departments on the Point, and was named after the lamented Lieutenant Greble, of Philadelphia, who fell at Big Bethel. It has since become a large and efficient body. The warrant for its institution was granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States, but at the last session of that lodge it was recommended that it be turned over to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, in consequence of its being within their territory.

This transfer of authority was consummated this week, in a manner which promises the happiest results, and which leads to the belief that the Grand Lodge of Virginia, by their action in the case, will be solely governed in their deliberations by the high principles on which the Order is founded.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

From Havana—The Civil Rights Bill and the Negroes—Shooting Case—Grand Ball, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—The steamer *Cuba*, Captain Rollins, arrived here last night from New Orleans and Havana. She left the latter port on the 11th instant, with a full cargo and sixty passengers. The public health was good in Cuba. The Civil Rights bill is daily being taken advantage of by negroes. Several cases are now pending. John English, a notorious rowdy, was shot through the thigh, and seriously wounded, yesterday, by William Burnett. There is to be a grand Southern Relief Ball at the Front Street Theatre, next Monday night, as a finality to the Fair.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The steamers *City of New York* and *Marathon*, from Liverpool, have arrived. Their advices have been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Flour has advanced 5c.; sales of 9000 bbls. at $6 95@8 80 for State; $8 50@11 25 for Ohio; $6 95@8 30 for Western; Southern flour advanced 10@25c.; 600 bbls. sold at $9 40@15 75; Canada is 5c. better; 300 bbls. sold at $7 60@12 25. Wheat advancing; sales of 9000 bush. at $2 20 for good new amber Michigan. Corn unchanged. Beef steady. Pork firm at $26 12½ for Mess. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Stocks are firm. Chicago and Rock Island, 119½; Illinois Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 79; New York Central 92½; Reading, 103½; Hudson River, 108½; Canton Company, 52; Virginia 6s, 68; Missouri 6s, 75½; Erie, 73½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 54½; United States Coupons, 1881, 105½; ditto, 1862, 104½; ditto, 1865, 104½; Ten-forties, 92½; Treasury Seven three-tenths, 100½@100½; Gold, 125½.

—The sixth and last Symphony concert at Boston will be on the 15th of this month, when a prodigy of eight years of age—Ernst Tuabo—will make his debut as a pianist.

—The Belgian Government has just asked the Chamber for a subsidy to cover the expenses of the funeral of Leopold I and the coronation of Leopold II. The amount is 275,753 francs, 20,993 of which is for the coronation.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The Habeas Corpus.

Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court of Virginia, has published a card to correct a perverted report of one of his recent opinions in a habeas corpus case. He says:—"In that opinion I did not express a doubt of the legality of the late Peace Proclamation, nor was its legality called in question by any one connected with the case, nor did I express the opinion that the writ of habeas corpus could not be executed in one State while the Rebellion was not suppressed in another; but the very contrary opinion. My opinion simply was that the late Peace Proclamation did not pretend to revoke the previous proclamation of President Lincoln, suspending in certain cases the writ in the States lately in insurrection; and I stated that the Peace Proclamation did not include Texas, and that it had not and was not intended to have so broad and general an application as the petitioner supposed, and therefore refused to grant his prayer."

The Paris Exposition.

The Senate will this week take up the Paris Exposition bill, and will probably pass it. There are now over 1000 applications for appointments under it; but few of them are able to speak French, and most of them are interested parties.

French Withdrawal from Mexico.

There is official evidence that Louis Napoleon is withdrawing his French troops, and that Maximilian is substituting French, Austrian, and Belgian recruits.

Gold Discoveries.

Some excitement has been caused here by the discovery, within a few days, of some gold quartz about fourteen miles from here, on the Potomac.

Masonic.

The Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of Freemasons for the Southern Jurisdiction will meet here to-morrow, to hear the report of a committee appointed to examine the claims to sovereignty of the Company of the Circles now existing in the Northern Jurisdiction. The ex-Rebel General Albert Pike will preside.

General Butler's Book.

General Butler has decided not to make public his book at present; but, without having moderated in feeling towards General Grant, he will await some future occasion to show his hand.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, whose projected route runs from Minnesota to Oregon and the Pacific coast, are asking Congress to guarantee the interest on $57,000,000 of their bonds, to run twenty years. There is but little disposition on the part of Congress to endow a rival road until the present one is built, and a necessity manifested for another.

Neutrality to be Preserved.

The United States steamer *Augusta* is to be sent to Maine to prevent any violations of the neutrality laws by the Fenians.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, President Judge.—The trial of Elizabeth Heitzler, who was charged with the larceny of $1550, the property of Clement Katzmeyer, the trial of which was began on Friday, was resumed and continued this morning. Katzmeyer and the defendant, it appeared, were occupants of the same house, the defendant being a tenant of his. He had stolen from him, according to his testimony, the above-mentioned sum of money.

It was taken from his room. He made complaint before an Alderman, who issued a warrant, upon which the defendant was arrested and in her possession was found $155. The defendant was able to account to the satisfaction of the Alderman for the possession of the money, and he discharged him from custody, and dismissed the complaint. Subsequently, however, she was re-arrested upon a warrant from Alderman Beitler, who bound her over for trial.

The defendant denied the larceny, and alleged that the money found in his possession was the earnings of her husband, now deceased, which fact was within the knowledge of the prosecutrix when he made the charge against her, and was well known also to numerous others of her friends and acquaintances. She called a number of witnesses in support of her allegation, and it was proven by them beyond doubt that she was in possession of the money found long before the alleged larceny. Excellent good character was also shown.

District Attorney Mann thought and said to the jury that a case had not been made out upon which it would be safe for a jury to convict, and requested them to render a verdict of not guilty. Verdict accordingly.

Charles Beresford was convicted of the larceny of a coat worth ten dollars, the property of Mr. Yane. The coat was stolen from Front and Dock streets, and was found in possession of the defendant.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1—Judge Stroud.—William Chapman vs. William H. West and Darlington P. Brown. This was a feigned issue to test the ownership of certain teas and spices. On trial.

Isaac Cohen and John M. Starkey, trading as Cohen & Starkey, vs. James Levey. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $224.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—Hartranft vs. Lewis et al. An action to recover damages for the non-execution of a landlord's warrant.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Thompson.—The Court was in session this morning, and engaged with the motion lists. Nothing of public interest transpired.

—Some of the London journals have just discovered that Belle Boyd and Emma Hardinge are not the same person. The fact could have been ascertained from the American newspapers several years ago.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, April 16, 1866.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices are steady. Government bonds are more active. 5-20s sold at 104¾, an advance of ⅛; 6s of 1881 at 105, a slight advance; 7-30s at 106½@106⅝; and 10-40s at 91¼, a decline of ⅛. State and City loans continue in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86½; and new City 6s at 92½@92¾.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold largely at 32¾@33, an advance of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 30¾@31, an advance of ¼; and Reading at 52¼, no change; 117¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56 for Pennsylvania; 53 for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 40 for Elmira preferred; 38 for Catawissa common; and 45½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 43¾; 70 was bid for Second and Third; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 50 for Chestnut and Walnut; 25¼ for Girard College; and 33 for Union.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 29 for Mechanics'; 53¼ for Penn Township; 54½ for Girard; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 52 for Commonwealth; 61 for Corn Exchange; and 57 for Union.

Canal shares are looking up. Delaware Division sold at 50, an advance of 3; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 31½, an advance of ¼; 23¾was bid for commondo; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 54½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 115 for Morris Canal preferred.

In Oil shares there is no change to notice. McClintock sold at ¾; Curtin at ½; and Maple Shade at 3.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is abundant on call at 5@6 per cent. to brokers, and 4½ would not be refused from first class houses. Best commercial paper sells at 7 per cent., and exceptional names can be used at 6½, when short dated. Good bills sell at 8@9, and second grade at 10@15 per cent. Railway acceptances are to be had at high rates. Chicago and Northwestern bills at four months for supplies are offered at 10 per cent. without success, and Erie paper at four months has sold equal to 9½ net to the buyers. Call loans continue to grow in favor, and the supply of money to increase. The opening of navigation, and the consequent return to the West of a part of the currency of which that section has been drained, ought, in the natural order of things, to give more activity in the next four weeks in the Atlantic cities. In May the subtreasury will pay $19,000,000 of gold, which will give employment to currency."

—The following extract from a letter dated New Orleans, April 3, 1866, is of interest:—"I am sorry to advise you that protests are becoming very common, and merchants here appear to take very little notice of them, and look upon them rather as a matter of course than otherwise. Business is very dull here in all the branches, and promises a hard season. If such is the case, there will be much shifting about, and it is feared Northern creditors will be the sufferers."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	U S 6s '81	105	100 sh	Ph. & E.	b5 32¾
$1000	do	105	200 sh	do	32¾
$100	U S 5-20s 62 reg.	104¾	100 sh	do	b10 32¾
$2000	do 1862	104¾	100 sh	do	32¾
$1000	do 1864	104¾	100 sh	do	33
$2500	do 1862	104¾	300 sh	do	33
$250	U S 10-40s	91¼	10 sh	do	33¼
$500	do	91¼	100 sh	do	c. 33
$5000	Pa. 5s	86½	100 sh	Reading	52¼
$600	5s	86	100 sh	Del. Div	50
$4000	City 6s gas	88	125 sh	do	50
$4000	City 6s, new	92¼	100 sh	do	50
$2300	do	92¼	100 sh	do	50
$400	do	92¾	60 sh	do	50
$1100	do	b5 92¼	400 sh	Curtin	¼
$500	Pa Wr Loan	100	100 sh	Cat pf	s5 30¾
$2000	do	100	100 sh	do	s5 31
$3000	do	100	100 sh	do	31
$2000	Pittsb'g 5s	68	100 sh	do	31
$4600	Un Can bs	25	100 sh	Etna Min	4¼
$1000	C & A 6s, 89	95	100 sh	Hest'v	43¾
$1000	Pa R 2dmt 6s	92	100 sh	Sch N pf	b30 31½

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	125½	126
American Silver, 4s and 5s	119	..

Compound Interest Notes:—

"	"	June, 1864	10¾	10¾
"	"	July, 1864	9¾	10
"	"	August, 1864	9¼	9¼
"	"	October, 1864	8¼	8¼
"	"	Dec., 1864	7¼	7¾
"	"	May, 1865	4¾	5
"	"	August, 1865	3¼	3¼
"	"	Sept., 1865	2¾	3
"	"	October, 1865	2¼	2¾

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	125¼	12 M.	126
11 A. M.	125¾	1 P. M.	125¾

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	125½	126
American Silver, 4s and 5s	118	122
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	118
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	¼
New York Exchange	1-10	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 16.—The receipts and stocks of Cloverseed continue exceedingly small, and prime lots are in good demand. Sales of common at $4@4 50, and fair and good at $5@5 25. The market is nearly bare of Timothy, and it is taken on arrival at $4@4 75. Flaxseed is quiet, and sells slowly at $2 55@2 60.

There is not much Quercitron Bark here, but the demand is limited. We quote No. 1 at $29 ₱ ton.

The Flour Market is characterized with much firmness, caused by the absence of supplies of good brands, and prices, particularly of choice lots, are steady, with an upward tendency. Only a few hundred barrels were disposed of to the home consumers at prices varying from $6 25 to $7 for superfine; $7 25@8 25 for extra; $8 00@9 50 for Northwestern extra family; $9@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@14 for fancy lots, as in quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $4 75@5. 1000 bushels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on private terms.

Prime Wheat is in good demand, but other descriptions are not much wanted. Sales of 1500 bushels at $2 15@2 55 for common and choice, chiefly at $2 50, to arrive. White ranges from $2 40 to $2 80. Rye is quiet but steady at 90@92c for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and in demand. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 78@80c afloat and in the cars. Oats are in good request, with sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware at 69c.

Whisky moves slowly. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 25@2 26, and Ohio at $2 28.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 16.—The Cattle Market is more active this week, and prices have advanced 1c per pound. About 1800 head arrived and sold at 16½@17c. for extra, and a few choice at 18c; fair to good at 14@15½c.; and common at 12@13½c. ₱ lb., as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

48	head	Jones McCrea, Lancaster county	14@15½
50	"	B. F. McMillan, Lanc. co and Md.	14@16½
75	"	James McFillen, Lancaster county	15@17

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Terms of Reconstruction.

From the Tribune.

The *Daily News* is in want of information, and very properly applies to the *Tribune*. Quoting that clause of the Federal Constitution which prescribes that

"*Each* House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members,"

it asks:—

"Does the *Tribune* mean to say that this clause gives to the *two Houses of Congress* any power to declare, by concurrent resolution, that neither House shall, without the consent of the other, 'be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members?' and does not the *Tribune* know that that is exactly what the two Houses of Congress have done under the dictation of Mr. Thad. Stevens and his Central Directory?"

Answer. No, sir! we presume it entirely within the "power" of either House, regardless of the other, to-day to admit representatives of the seceded States to seats on its floor. Yet the matter is so grave, so novel, so complicated, and involves such far-reaching consequences, that it seems eminently proper that the two Houses should consult, confer, compare notes, and co-operate in their action upon it. They are mutually affected by whatever either may do in the premises, and do well to act accordingly. And this, under the "dictation" referred to, they have wisely agreed to do.

The *News* asks further:—

"Does the *Tribune* pretend that a clause which gives to each House the power to decide upon the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, gives to the two Houses of Congress the power, against the entreaties and protest of the President, to disrupt the Union, and to expel from the Confederation of States eleven of its co-equal members?"

Answer.—The loyal men now in the ascendant in Congress *did not* "disrupt the Union." *You* did that, Messrs. Rebels! so far as it has been done at all. They did not *expel* eleven States (more or less). *You* tore them out of the Union, so far as you could do it, impelling their representatives in Congress to abandon their seats with an imposing parade of contempt and defiance for the Union, and the most theatrical protestations that their States would never, never return to the Union, nor send representatives to its Capitol. Yet now, after four years of bloody, desolating war to destroy the Union, you fume, and rave, and threaten, because *one* year has not sufficed to get your representatives back into the seats they so ostentatiously spurned! Your hot haste is indecent—discreditable!

The *News* continues:—

"The *Tribune* knows very well that no Southern Senator or Representative is excluded from his seat because of any fault to be found with his 'election return, or qualification,' but because it is the theory of the revolutionists that the State whose representative he claims to be, is *not* in the Union, and therefore not entitled to representation."

Remark.—No, sir! we *do not* know this. Members of Congress should be elected by loyal Union-loving citizens, which most of those now seeking admission to seats were not. One "qualification," required by law of members is a right hand unreddened by the blood of loyal men fighting to uphold the Union; and most of your pretenders lack this. But, beyond and above all else, it is indispensable that that portion of the people of the Southern States who never seceded from the Union, and never were traitors to it, shall have a voice and a vote in choosing the members who are to represent these eleven States in Congress.

Let the Southern loyalists vote—secure their right to a voice in the Government which taxes, rules, and judges them—and we waive every other requirement. But we will not, we never can, agree that the late Rebels of the South shall be represented in Congress to the exclusion of their steadfastly loyal neighbors—that 300,000 white Rebels in South Carolina (for example) shall have equal weight in our common Government with 600,000 white Unionists in Maine or Iowa—that the Southern blacks shall be legally gagged, and their white neighbors empowered to speak twice in their stead, though not in their behalf; and it is a most arrogant presumption that insists that this shall be conceded. We are willing that the five millions of ex-Rebels shall have equal power, man for man, with the loyal people, North and South—but no more. If they disdain this, and insist on counting themselves two to our one, they will have to wait a while before they get into Congress at all.

The Fenians—The Excitement in the British Provinces.

From the Herald.

The Canadian journals fume a great deal about the Fenians, and amuse themselves and their readers with the use of the fiercest phrases. They hold our Government responsible for all the Fenian trouble, and directly charge it with conniving at the plans of the Fenian leaders. They make this charge rather early; for, though we are as well informed as others respecting the movements of these excited Irishmen, we have not yet heard of their having taken a town of the size of St. Albans, Vermont. Many subjects of her Majesty, Irishmen mostly, have sought asylum, and homes even, in our midst, saying that they had been driven to do this by the tyranny of British law. We know that many subjects of our own Government, saying the same things against our laws, sought asylum in her Majesty's dominions during the years of the war.

We know that they crossed the line and committed outrages against us, and it may be that the Canadians reason from what they did as to what the Irish may do. But Governments cannot act on such reasons. They must have the more substantial basis of facts. As yet the Irish have violated no law. They have neither taken any town, nor roobed a bank, nor killed even a single man in any of her Majesty's loyal provinces. Neither have we heard that these men had captured a British ship, of the size of the *Chesapeake*, say. It is constantly rumored that they intend to try this. But bad intentions are not criminal; attempt is not success; and rumor is not evidence. Above all, we have not learned that men had been held guiltless in an American court for the capture of any such ship.

It is not even alleged by the Canadians themselves that the Fenians had taken passage in our ports on any Canadian lake or river steamer, murdered the captain and crew, and confiscated the vessel. There is no evidence that they have, while living under the protection of our law, concocted a plan to burn a great city like Montreal or Quebec, and send their agents forward bearing the necessary material. If they have arranged in New York, Boston, or Chicago, any diabolical plan for the murder of the Governor of Canada and his Cabinet, it is not known, and the men, much as we may regret it, must be permitted to go forward. For what a farce it would make of justice to arrest men on the mere possibility that they might have such horrible intentions.

We should be sorry to hear that the Fenians had done any of these things. Such acts are simply horrible pieces of barbarism. This we thought and said when they were committed on our soil by men who had the encouragement and assistance of the Canadians, Nova Scotians, and New Brunswickers. But, much as we might regret such acts, it seems to be doubtful whether, in the existing state of neutrality laws, any restraint can be exercised by our Government until after the harm is done. This was shown in the case alluded to. If we accept as definitive the experience of the Canadian Government, it is not possible for us to prevent the Fenians doing what they will; for we must suppose that the Canadian and other provincial Governments made their utmost efforts to do their duty in restraining the Confederates, and we all know what poor success they had.

Laws for the punishment of crime restrain men principally by moral force, in fixing a prescribed penalty to a given act; but when passion or a sense of injury carries a man, like a whirlwind, above the influence of all moral restraint, it is evident that he can rush out and plunge a knife into another in spite of all law, and before the machinery of law can interfere. So, if men are excited by a sense of national wrongs and a spirit of patriotism, until they regard all the penalties prescribed as utterly trivial compared to the good they hope to secure, it is evident, from the many examples that Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia gave us during the war, that they can rush across a frontier, take a town, murder the citizens, plunder the banks, and capture the ships before any one can prevent it. Provision against such raids cannot be co-extensive with a whole frontier, and the raiders must only take the precaution to fix on some town—like St. Albans, say—that is wholly defenseless.

We say this for the comfort of New Brunswick, Canada, and Nova Scotia, and in order that they may know we sympathize with them now just as they did with us, under similar circumstances, some time ago. The whole country would be sorry to hear that the Fenians had followed the bad examples set across the line; but the provinces may feel assured, in this unfortunate state of affairs, that if the Fenians do burn, murder, and plunder across the lines, and then seek refuge on our side, the case will then be taken up with proper vigor, and all be done that justice would seem to require.

The Fisheries Question.

From the World.

We suggested the other day a solution of the fishery dispute that has arisen out of the abrogation of our Reciprocity treaty with the British Provinces north of us, which seems to us more peaceful and feasible than any other. That suggestion was, that our neighbors in the Provinces should await, as the South is doing, the return of reason and good sense in the politics of the United States. When that time comes, and it cannot be long delayed—for fanaticism will not always reign—a treaty of reciprocity will be entered into, more liberal and judicious than the one which has just been abolished. Meanwhile, let the Provinces impose a light tonnage tax upon American fishermen. The best of them will pay it gladly, and they will be more efficient than the whole British navy in keeping off those who do not, and who, for the sake of a mackerel catch, would emoroil us in a quarrel. We observe in the columns of some of our contemporaries a tendency to push our Government into extreme ground upon the subject. What the Rump Congress may do, no man can tell; but the country has reason to believe that the Executive will suffer himself to be driven into no position not tenable under the strictest construction of the law of nations.

Under the common theory that a Government is master of its territory to the extent of a cannon-shot, or three marine miles, from its shore, it would follow that our fishermen have a right to enter and fish in any bay the mouth of which is more than six miles wide. But besides that, the inshore fisheries are the valuable fisheries on the Northern coast, and besides that the measurement of distances on the sea is not very likely to be accurately done by a Yankee fisherman in a fog who is intent on herring, the advocates of extreme measures will do well to remember that, whatever rule our Government were to insist upon as against the Provinces, it must stand ready to accept as against ourselves. All treaties being at an end, the rights acquired by treaty fall with them; and now the rights we claim under the law of nations for American fishermen in the provincial bays, we must stand ready to concede under the law of nations to British and French and Spanish craft in our own bays. Says Kent:—"The executive authority of this country in 1793 considered the whole of Delaware Bay to be within our territorial jurisdiction, and it rested its claim upon those authorities which admit that gulfs, channels, and arms of the sea belong to people with whose land they are encompassed. It was intimated that the law of nations would justify the United States in attaching to their coasts an extent into the sea beyond the reach of cannon shot. Considering the great extent of the line of the American coasts, we have a right to claim for fiscal and defensive regulations a liberal extension of maritime jurisdiction; and it would not be unreasonable, as I apprehend, to assume for domestic purposes connected with our safety and welfare, the control of the waters on our coast, though included within lines stretching from quite distant headlands, as, for instance, from Cape Ann to Cape Cod, and from Nantucket to Montauk Point, and from that point to the Capes of the Delaware, and from the South Cape of Florida to the Mississippi."

It behooves us to consider, therefore, and we make no doubt that President Johnson has already considered, whether it is worth while to proclaim our surrender of exclusive jurisdiction and control over Long Island and Albemarle sounds, the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, Boston harbor, and the Bay of San Francisco, for the sake of pushing our fishermen into these Northern harbors—when an avoidance of such surrender is possible, when the peaceable continuance of our Northern fisheries is possible, by some such a simple and temporary compromise as the payment to the provinces of a light tonnage tax on all American vessels which seek their inshore fishing grounds.

When Shall We Pay Our Debt?

From the Times.

The burdens of taxation are hard on the people and hard on industry. No business man can pass a day without groaning under them, and no man whatever, except the rich, can live without suffering severely from them. The complexity of the taxes, as well as their magnitude, troubles us all. There is hardly anything that escapes taxes, and on nearly the half of all things they are levied twice or thrice, or half a dozen times, under a variety of forms and upon the most remarkable pretexts.

The patience with which the country has borne them is now severely tried. It has been sustained heretofore by considerations of necessity and of honor. The people themselves—we may almost say as a body—were the owners of the Government securities, and consequently interested in sustaining the Government credit at the highest point; and no one could fail to see that to effect this the revenues of the Government must be large as well as steady. Our national pride, too, has worked greatly in aid of the Government in this matter. We were bound to show an incredulous world that our debt and credit had a broad and solid basis; that we could pay the highest taxes in the world as well as wage its greatest war; and that our financial honor should not be tarnished, as our enemies sneeringly asserted it certainly would be. Then, again, it was universally felt that in settling the affairs and closing the accounts of a great war, the Government was compelled to draw from the people all that it possibly could without irreparably damaging public interests.

But now we are in the second year of peace. Our Government, in all its departments, is, or should be, on the permanent peace basis. On no hand or in no quarter are extraordinary expenses called for. Our estimate of revenues for this year should be no higher than that for next year, or for the years of peace which we trust are to follow; and our burdens of taxation no weightier now than then. We have the advantage of definite estimates as to the amount that will be needed, as well as the amount that can be raised, and the sources that will produce it. We can say—so much for actual administration, and so much for interest. We can say—so much for army and navy; so much for State and interior expenses. We can also say—so much from Customs and so much from Internal Revenue. And, setting the one against the other, we can say—so much surplus or so much deficiency. The country is now sufficiently settled after the perturbations of the war, and its material interests are in a sufficiently healthy working order to enable us to make such estimates with as much accuracy as it can be done in ordinary times in the financial operations of any nation.

And as the tax-payers are continually making these estimates—or rather, as Secretary McCulloch takes the trouble to do it monthly for their enlightenment—the public are constantly kept informed of the fact that the receipts of the Government from taxation very greatly exceed the actual necessities of the Government, and that it is intended to apply the surplus thus raised to reduce the volume of the national debt. In his late speech on the Loan bill, Senator Sherman used these words:—

"During the next year the estimated expenditures of the Government are stated at $280,000,000. These estimates have been reduced somewhat by the bills sent to us by the House of Representatives, and it is scarcely possible that the expenditures during the next year can reach $275,000,000 on the present basis. We have a current revenue now of nearly $500,000,000 during this year. The amount of the gold receipts during the first three quarters of the year was $140,000,000, and for this quarter will not fall below $70,000,000. It is supposed that the internal revenue will yield during the current year not less than $220,000,000, so that, including the profits realized on the sale of surplus gold, we have an income of not less than $500,000,000 this year, and some authorities place it higher. Thus it is evident that we have $200,000,000 more income this year than we will have expenditures next year."

There have thus been extracted from the country by the Government, during a single year, two hundred million dollars more than the Government required to pay its way. This, too, during a year in which the derangement of industry and business and of the currency has had the most damaging effect upon business men and laboring men, and all men and all interests. Is it judicious, under these circumstances, to continue our present enormous rates of taxation? To take a philosophical view of the matter, as regards the past, we may say we think it well that such revenues have been raised and such taxation patiently borne, for one year. It has shown what we can do and bear. It has made us perfect through suffering. It has established public confidence in the Government credit, and given mankind faith in our national honor.

Aside from these moral aspects of the case, it has doubtless done vast and incalculable damage to our material interests; but the moral aspects in this case have palpably overridden all temporary material considerations. Is it wise, however, to continue to tax the people and injure industry merely for the purpose of attempting at this time to pay off the huge debt contracted during the war? We have no thought of permitting this debt to become a permanent thing in our governmental economy. We have no idea of permitting the fact that it must be paid to be lost sight of. We have no notion of ceasing entirely in the labor of reducing it. But would it not be well, after what we have borne and accomplished in the late exhausting military struggle, to ask of the country a little less than to plunge at once with its entire energies into an equally exhausting and altogether needless financial struggle? Would it not be well to give the people and the public interests a period of rest, or at least to lighten somewhat their burdens, when it is evidently feasible to do so? It will take but a limited time for the country to regain its former prosperity, and for our industrial interests to reach a point of development far beyond anything in our past experience. And the measure of taxation that is now afflicting to endure will then seem but as a feather on the back of this broad-shouldered people.

Enemies of the Government.

From the Daily News.

The Black Republican party is, at heart, opposed to the principle of universal suffrage. The private views of the individuals of that party are, as every one knows, hostile to the system which makes property liable to be outvoted by labor. Municipal elections, from Portland to Chicago, bring out annual denunciations of the doctrine which, as these denunciations aver, assigns the payment of taxes to one class of society and the expenditure of those taxes to another. The bitter hate with which the party in the ascendancy in Congress regards the Democracy, the tone of anger with which it almost always refers to the Democracy, on the rostrum or in the press, originates, in fact, on the ground that that party is the great body of the enfranchised children of toil. And your millowner, with his inflated wealth and upstart arrogance; your shoddy grandee, with his greenbacks, so new to his hands that he must thrust them with him into society, represent, in the vulgarity of their souls, my lords of the proud stomach, who, consolidated in Black Republicanism, spit, forsooth, upon the suffrage of the poor!

The opposition of the party in power to universal suffrage has passed out of private life. It stands proven substantially in the attempt made recently to cheat this city, by a false census, out of her rightful representation in the Legislature of the State. The new law governing elections in New York was evidently prompted by hostility to general enfranchisement; for, when it threw obstacles in the way of voting, by insisting that, with a limit set on the time for keeping the polls open, each foreign voter shall be subject to the test of an examination of his certificates of naturalization, it took open ground in opposition to the principle of universal suffrage. And the conclusion that the Black Republicans are hostile to the general franchise, on which the Government of white men rests, becomes still further enforced by the fact that, in their attacks upon it recently in Congress, some of them have proposed, openly, that it be restricted to those only who can read and write!

The opposition to the universal suffrage cannot be carried out by the Black Republican leaders in the face of direct attack. Their pretended defense of the right of the negro to vote, on the ground of his alleged equality of intelligence with the foreigner who is admitted to the suffrage, points out plainly the line of their approach to the sanctuary of our republicanism. With the prejudice of the country enlisted in their onslaught upon universal suffrage in the case of the naturalized citizen, and public judgment enlisted in it in the case of the extension of that suffrage to four millions of semi-civilized negroes, the Black Republicans know well that, if successful in their present agitation, they will defeat universal suffrage before the people, under a movement of reaction. Permit four millions of more or less barbarous blacks to make a mockery of political franchise, and our life upon the issue, the Black Republican enemies of universal suffrage will advocate, and carry before this people, as the only means of retracing their steps in that fatal purpose, the restriction of suffrage by some test of education or of property. With what alarming truth, then, Mr. Johnson has denounced leaders of that party as "enemies of the Government," the country may understand when it recollects that those very leaders are careering at full speed on the high road to the destruction of the foundation of the Government—universal suffrage.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock o.
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONCERT HALL.—THE HON. JOHN W. FORNEY will address the citizens of Philadelphia, under the auspices of the BANNEKER INSTITUTE, on
THURSDAY EVENING, April 19 1866.
Subject—"Has the War for Human Freedom been fought in vain?"
Admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at PUGH'S, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets and at TRUMPLER'S, SEVENTH and CHESNUT streets. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 4 12 7t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
3 30 t4 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1866.
An Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, 16th day of April, 1866 at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), and any other business that may be brought forward.
A. B. LINDERMAN,
ISAAC BARTON,
W. SMITH,
C. C. RIGHT,
W. H. ELY,
Directors.
JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary. 4 11 5t

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
The Adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 27,
At the Office of the President
No. 417 ARCH STREET,
At 3 30 P. M.
SIMON POEY,
4 13 11* Secretary.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract or Mille Fleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. 3 15 5

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc. Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.
THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.
It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.
Give a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.
Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.
GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
1 22 mw 13m BOSTON, Mass.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11 smth $ rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 $ rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 $ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.
3 20 $

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
FOIL DE CHEVRES, 25 cents, cost 40.
FOULARD CHALLIES, 31 cents, cost 45
FOULARD CHALLIES, 33 cents, cost 48
GAY PLAID POPLINS, 37½ cents, cost 55.
PLAID FOIL DE CHEVRES, 40 cents, cost 55.
PLAID ILLUSIONS, 50 cents, cost 65.
DOUBLE WIDTH PLAIDS, 75 cents, worth $1 00
DOUBLE WIDTH PLAIDS, 87½ cents, worth $1·25.
DOUBLE WIDTH FIGURED MOHAIRS, 50 cents, worth 65.
DOUBLE WIDTH FIGURED MOHAIRS, 60 cents, worth 75.
DOUBLE WIDTH FIGURED MOHAIRS, 75 cents, worth $1·00.
NEW STYLES CHALLIE DE LAINES, at 25 cents.
DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY, at prices below the cost of importation.
NEAT PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·25.
NEAT PLAID SILKS, $1·5
SMALL PLAID SILKS, $1 50.
SMALL PLAID SILKS, $1 75.
SMALL PLAID SILKS, $2 00
SMALL PLAID SILKS, $2·50.
We have now one of the most complete assortments of SILKS in this city, and we are selling them at lower prices than they can be imported even if gold should go down to a much lower figure. Very many qualities we are selling at the original gold cost.
H. STEEL & SON,
4 9 mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock o
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices, 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article or ladies wear. 9 12
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 90c. to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order altered and repaired. 4 6

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.
OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.
The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 30 miles from the town of Charlotte.
On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 4 feet in width and about 50 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.
Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.
The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.
These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.
A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.
Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.
Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY IN HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 12

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

726 CHESNUT STREET.—
We are prepared to offer
TO
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS
OUR SPLENDID STOCK
OF
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
AT A
VERY LARGE REDUCTION
FROM RECENT PRICES.
Our stock includes all the latest shapes of
STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
AND GYPSIES.
BONNET MATERIALS OF EVERY KIND,
IN EVERY SHADE.
RIBBONS
ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS,
TO MATCH MATERIALS
FINE LACE, ILLUSION NETS, Etc Etc.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES.
We solicit an inspection of our stock and do not doubt that for completeness of assortment and moderation of prices it cannot be equalled.
Give us a call.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
4 13 fmw 12t No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MISSES O'BRYAN, No. 1107 WALNUT Street,
WILL OPEN PARIS MILLINERY
for the Spring and Summer,
on THURSDAY, April 5. 4 4 12*

BONNETS! BONNETS!
BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.
E. P. CILL & CO.,
3 27 1m No. 720 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,
No. 1208 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE JUST OPENED
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Children's Pique Coats
AND
DRESSES.
ALSO, A CHOICE LOT OF
3 21 mwslmrp
CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CAPS.

HOOP SKIRTS.
DUPLEX SKIRT
FASHIONS FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.
Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO finely-tempered steel springs, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.
They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.
Their wonderful flexibility ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be particularly experienced by LADIES attending crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.
IN FACT for the promenade, or home, the church, theatre or car they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY
No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK.
Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.
FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES IN THIS CITY. Inquire for (2 14 3mrp
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by
J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTIAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 $

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO,
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS
DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,
General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc., has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco.
FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEAN'S
Tobacco and Cigar Store,
3 28 1mrp No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Editorial Page.*]

THE MURDER—FURTHER PARTICULARS.—During Saturday and yesterday the police force was engaged in the search for the alleged accomplice of Probst. Among the arrests made was that of a German, who was taken on Limekiln turnpike, Twenty-second Ward. He told contradictory stories in regard to his destination and the possession of certain goods found on his person; but an examination on Saturday afternoon proved that he was in no wise implicated in the murder, and he was discharged. On Saturday the two guns supposed to have been taken from the house of Mr. Dearing were found behind the door.

There has been considerable discussion as to the nationality of Probst. He has been represented as a German, but was stated to have come from Strasburg. On Saturday, the police were put in possession of letters directed to Probst, and written by his father. These letters are post-marked Thiengen, a village in the Circle of See, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, on the Upper Rhine. But it matters little where such a man was born, for it is to the credit of humanity that no civilized land produces many such. Monsters are exceptional, and no country should be held responsible for any one of them.

While Detective Franklin was conversing with Probst, after his removal to the Moyamensing prison on Friday, the question of what had become of the axe with which the throats of the victims had been cut, came up. One axe, it will be recollected, was found on the day the bodies were discovered, and that had but little blood upon it.

The prisoner, in his examination before the Mayor, stated that two axes were used, but only one had been discovered up to the time of the arrest, and therefore he was asked about the other. He stated that he had thrown it in the ditch, near the house, and described the side of the ditch where it had lodged.

Yesterday Detective Webb, in company with Officer Mitchell, visited the scene of the murder, and, after dragging the ditch for some time, the axe was found near the spot described by the prisoner; hair was sticking to it, and the handle and axe itself was covered with blood, though partially hid with the mud of the ditch. The axe is an old one, and is nearly worn out, but it had been recently ground and sharpened. Some of the neighbors recognized it as an old one they had frequently seen at the place. It was brought to the city by the officers.

During yesterday the late residence of the Dearing family was visited by a large number of persons, but officers were stationed about the house to prevent any one from entering.

Chief Franklin had another interview with Probst yesterday. The prisoner appeared to be much depressed, and was affected to tears when his relatives in Germany were alluded to. The murder of the Dearing family was again alluded to, and during the conversation Probst said that he killed the boy while he was at work near the hay-stack, and that he (Probst) went up behind the boy and drew back the axe to strike three times before he had the heart to do it. Probst also spoke again about the killing of Dearing and his niece, and said that the man who was with him stood behind the carriage and struck Dearing as soon as he alighted. He also stated that he helped to carry the bodies to the barn, but still insists that he killed no one but the boy. A shirt belonging to the prisoner was found in the house yesterday. It was very bloody, and Probst stated that the blood got upon it while he was helping to remove the bodies. A hammer with blood on it was also found in the barn. A man was arrested on Saturday night, who it is said, called at Lickfeld's on Thursday evening and asked for Probst. He is still held for future examination.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION ROWER.—James Hamill, of Pittsburg, the champion rower, arrived in this city yesterday, accompanied by his brother, John Hamill, Chief Engineer of the Pittsburg Fire Department, and other friends. Mr. Hamill has challenged the champion rower of England, and will leave for Europe on Saturday next from New York. Previous to his departure from Pittsburg his friends entertained him and a number of invited guests at Kennedy's Dining Saloon, on Smithfield street, with an oyster supper. Previous to commencing an attack on the edibles, an organization was effected by electing John McClarren, Esq., President, and Fred. Watson, Esq., Secretary. Mr. McClarren briefly stated the object of the meeting to be a mark of esteem for Mr. Hamill and a slight testimonial of their appreciation of him as the representative oarsman of the United States as well as of Pittsburg.

When the inner man of all present was made comfortable, Mr. Henry Kane, a well-known Pittsburg tailor, arose and presented Mr. Hamill with a splendid suit of clothes, made in the most fashionable style. Mr. Kane remarked that, knowing it was Mr. Hamill's intention in a few days to visit England for the purpose of rowing the British champion, Kelly, for the championship of the world, he could not let the occasion pass without testifying his estimate of him as a man by getting up a suit of clothes to be worn by him while in England. Mr. Kane said he was no great admirer of sporting men generally, but the sport of which Mr. Hamill was champion in America, fairly won by him after years of toil and perseverance, he was an admirer of, and hoped that it would be more generally indulged in all over this country, as it now was in England.

He hoped to hear Mr. Hamill say on his return that he had had fair play and a fair reception, which Mr. Kelly would have received if he had come to this country to row Hamill. His sincere wish was to be able to take Mr. Hamill by the hand on his return, and congratulate him as the champion oarsman of the world. Mr. Hamill's proverbial modesty forbade him replying, and at his request, John N. McClowry, Esq., made a brief and pointed acknowledgment for him.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.—Two lads just from New York were arrested at an eating-house on Chesnut street, on Saturday evening, one of whom had $4000 in gold upon his person, besides several hundred dollars in greenbacks. The lad in possession of the money had been employed in the office of a New York broker, and had appropriated a $5000 gold check, got it cashed, and then started on his travels, bringing a companion with him to help him spend the money. A detective officer was despatched in pursuit, and arrived here only a few hours after the fugitive did, and very luckily came upon him before he had a chance to get rid of much of the money of his employer. He and his companion were taken back to New York the same evening.

BODY FOUND—SUPPOSED MURDER.—The body of an unknown man, in an advanced stage of decomposition, was found on Saturday floating in the Delaware, at pier No. 19, Port Richmond. The clothes he had on fell off as the body was lifted out of the water. The pantaloons were of a dark color and his shirt a white one. There was a terrible gash in the skull, which looked as if done with a hatchet, and the belief was that he had been murdered. A post mortem examination was made, and an inquest will be held as soon as witnesses can be obtained. Deceased appeared to be fifty-five years old, had grey hair, and was five feet eleven inches high. The body was thought to have been in the water two or three months.

BONFIRES.—On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, a trifling fire occurred in the trimming store, No. 759 South Second street. A gas-burner ignited some goods suspended too near it. Another trivial affair occurred about an hour previous, at Twenty-second and Callowhill streets. Saturday morning there was a small fire in Front street. The damage by all three amounted to little.

ENDORSING THE NOMINATIONS.—The Philadelphia Hose Company has endorsed the nomination of Mr. Terence McCusker, for assistant engineer of the first fire division.

The Kingsessing Engine Company has also endorsed the nomination of Mr. Joseph H. Young, of the West Philadelphia Steam Fire Engine Company, for assistant engineer of the fifth fire division.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ABOLITION SOCIETY.—On Saturday evening quite a large audience assembled at National Hall to commemorate the anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln. The Hall was well filled, and among the audience we noticed some of our most substantial citizens. On the stand we observed a number of persons well known as prominent members of the sect of Friends. The meeting was opened without the usual formalities of appointing officers. Dillwyn Parrish, Sr., quietly arose and explained the object of the meeting, in a brief speech, of which the following is the substance:—

Fellow Citizens:—The members of the Pennsylvania Abolition society have met on its Ninety-first Anniversary, and have invited you to join them in a retrospect of the past, and to share with them the hopes of the future.

Since our anniversary one year ago the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery has been ratified by the legislative action of two-thirds of the United States, and within the past week the claims of the freedmen have been still further acknowledged by the passage of the bill securing their civil rights by the action of both Houses of Congress.

All honor to our Senators and Representatives who have stood as faithful sentinels on the watch-tower of freedom.

We can scarcely estimate the impetus which these great events have given to the cause of liberty and equality throughout the world. Only a few weeks since the first Anti-Slavery Society in Spain was founded at Madrid, with the avowed object of following our example in promoting the abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish possessions, and some of the most earnest men in that country have enlisted in this great cause.

But although chattel slavery has been abolished from American soil, those who have been subjects of it are still subjected to many disabilities. There is still labor to be performed not only where slavery existed by State law, but in our own famed city and Commonwealth, where those whose skin is not colored like our own are deprived of some of the inalienable rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Declaration of Independence.

In the long travel from bondage to freedom, many difficulties must be encountered and much suffering must be endured; but our faith, as well as the signs of the times, encourage the hope that the promised land will yet be reached, and that the work for which our forefathers prayed and labored will, in the fulness of time, be consummated.

At the conclusion of the address Mr. Parrish introduced Mr. H. R. Warriner.

Alfred H. Love, Esq., the Secretary of the Association, read a number of letters, among others from Senators Sumner and Trumbull, and Generals Butler and Howard.

Addresses were then delivered by General Rufus Saxton, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

POLICE ITEMS.—A young man had a hearing at the Central Station on Saturday on the charge of stealing a quantity of bar and rod iron, or rather obtaining it by false representations. The testimony was that he had represented the iron to be for his father, instead of which he sold it and appropriated the money to his own use. The man to whom the iron was sold was also arrested, and both were held for their appearance at Court; the latter on the charge of receiving stolen goods.

Alderman Bonsall committed a young girl on the charge of stealing wearing apparel from a house in Green street near Twelfth, in which she was employed as a domestic.

RELIGIOUS.—The one hundred and twenty-eighth meeting in behalf of the Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society was held last evening in the Western Presbyterian Church, Seventeenth and Filbert streets. Several addresses were delivered.

The Fourteenth Week of Prayer commences this afternoon at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Scott Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Scott M. E. Church, Eighth street, above Tasker. The pupils sang several appropriate pieces of music, and addresses were delivered by the pastor, Rev. T. B. Miller, Rev. T. T. Tasker, and others.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The steam fire engine building for the Liberty, of Holmesburg, at the Keystone Machine Works, will be finished in about two weeks. She is of the third-class, with a 4½-inch pump and 9-inch cylinder.

The steamer of the Philadelphia Hose Company will be placed in service this evening.

The vote for the hose carriage at St. Alphonsus' Fair stood as follows on Saturday evening:—Hope Hose, 219; Southwark Engine, 197; Marion Hose, 8; Moyamensing Hose, 54; Good Intent, 7.

At the St. Augustine's Fair the vote for the carriage stood as follows:—Vigilant, 1296; Columbia Hose, 744; Fairmount Engine, 30; Assistance, 30; Hibernia, 18; Scatterine, 13.

WHY HE WAS COMMITTED.—On Saturday Sergeant Crout and Reserve De Haven arrested a young man named Henry Mansfield, alias Wilson, at Fifth and German streets. The charge against him was the larceny of a horse and wagon. It appears that the accused hired the team at a livery stable for a ride, and it is alleged offered the horse and vehicle for sale. Mansfield was committed by Alderman Beitler, in default of three thousand dollars bail, to answer.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Orders have been received at the Philadelphia Navy yard to prepare the gunboat *Shamrock* for immediate service. It is generally supposed that she will be assigned to duty on the coast of Maine, and as she is now nearly ready for service, she will probably sail in a few days for her station. Commander William E. Hopkins, formerly attached to the *Saginaw*, of the Pacific Squadron, has been ordered to command her.

All About a Bellows.

To show the House of Commons how business is done in the British army, and how correspondence is multiplied by the red-tapists, Captain Vivian recently recited the following curious history of an application for a bellows, and the course it had to run through various channels for nearly six weeks:—

"After a long correspondence, the local commissariat office at the Curragh camp on the 12th February obtained authority from the War Department to indent on the royal engineer department for a pair of bellows, urgently required in the camp and applied for them to the district engineer officer. On the 16th the district engineer officer applied to the military store officer at Dublin; on the 19th the military store officer at Dublin informed the royal engineer officer at Dublin that he could supply the required bellows on requisition. On the 20th the royal engineer officer at Dublin forwarded this information to the royal engineer officer at the Curragh; and on the 21st the local engineer officer at the Curragh replied that he had no form of requisition. On the 22d the local engineer officer at the Curragh asked the local commissariat office if the proposed bellows would do. On the 23d the local commissariat officer replied, "Yes." On the 24th the local engineer officer informed the local commissariat officer that he must apply to the royal engineer officer, Dublin, and accordingly the local commissariat officer applied to Dublin. The military stores officer at Dublin answered that he would supply the bellows on an order from the War Office. The local commissariat officer then produced an authority from the War Office and read it to the local engineer officer. On the 1st of March the district royal engineer officer declined to have anything to do with a service which was not brought to his notice through the proper authorities, and the local commissariat officer referred the question to the commissariat officer in Dublin. On March 2 the commissariat officer in Dublin referred the question to the deputy quartermaster-general, Dublin; and the next day the deputy quartermaster general at Dublin referred the requisition to the quartermaster General, Horse Guards. On the 5th the Horse Guards referred to the War Office, and the War Office referred to the commanding General-in-Chief, London. On the 18th the commanding general-in-chief asked the director of stores to give authority, which two days after was produced. The director of stores then stated that the commissariat officer should include the bellows in the annual estimate; and on the 17th the commanding general-in-chief wrote to the Horse Guards and the commissariat officer, Dublin. After all this correspondence, on the 20th of March the commissariat officer at the Curragh was still bellowing for his bellows. If such a large amount of correspondence was necessary in purchasing a pair of bellows, he asked again what would be the issues in a case of emergency?"

Thirteen officers were employed in this business of the bellows for thirty-six days, some of them writing several letters on the subject. Dickens' ridicule of the Circumlocution Office might be applied with equal propriety to this enormous expenditure of red tape. Red tape in moderation is necessary and wholesome—but surely not so much as this. A lively war would soon show our English cousins the necessity of a not less stringent but more speedy administration of army business.

This case reminds us of an old sea story. A gentlemanly young middy, wishing to have the main-top light put out, hailed, "Main-top there!" "Sir!" "Extinguish that nocturnal luminary!" "Sir!" "Extinguish that nocturnal luminary, confound you!"

"Sir?" came again from the puzzled topman. "Here—let me," said the boatswain, elbowing the midshipman on one side; "Main-top there!" "Sir?" "Dowse the glim!" "Ay, ay, sir," was the cheerful response.

A NOVEL RETURN.—A Sheffield (England) paper says the following is a verbatim copy of the form in which a laboring man, living at Thorpele Fallows, filled up the Government schedule requiring the number of live stock in his possession on the 5th ultimo:—

I, William Goulding, the truth will tell—
I've got three pigs I want to sell;
I want to replace 'em, but that makes me falter;
I can't get 'em nome if the law does not alter.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager.....WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
EXTRA ATTRACTION.
Mr. WHEATLEY has great pleasure in announcing an engagement with
THE DISTINGUISHED ARTIST,
FRANCOIS RAVEL
who will have the honor of making a first appearance in five years in this, the city of
HIS MANY TRIUMPHS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 16.
The Troupe now embraces the
PANTOMIMIC MASTERS OF THE WORLD,
THE GREAT RAVELS,
RAVEL {GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, ANTOINE} RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA.
THE MARIONETTES (Six in Number),
SIGNORINA PEPITA. M. VON HAMME,
AND OTHERS OF FAMED CELEBRITY.
THIS (Monday) EVENING
will be presented the Comic Pantomime, entitled
ROBERT MACAIRE.
ANTOINE RAVEL as.....Robert Macaire
FRANCOIS RAVEL as.....Jaques Strop
The Child Wonder, YOUNG AMERICA, on the
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
THE MARTINETTI FAMILY in their
GRACEFUL GROUPINGS OF FIVE.
Concluding with the new trick Pantomime of the
GOLDEN EGG.
Toby.....ANTOINE RAVEL
During the Piece, a very amusing
FROG SCENE BY YOUNG AMERICA.
Reserved Seats, Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1; Family Circle 40 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Seats can be secured six days in advance at C. W. Trumpler's Music Store, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Doors open at ¼ past 7—to commence at ½ before 8.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 21,
THE THIRD GRAND MATINEE,
will be given. Seats can be secured in the Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony without extra charge
Admission.....75 cents
Doors open at ½ past 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
first appearance in Philadelphia in five years of
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
in her great impersonation of
FANCHON THE CRICKET,
in the play of that name, which will be produced with entirely new and magnificent Scenery, Beautiful and Appropriate Appointments
The performance will consist of the Play, in five acts, entitled
FANCHON,
FANCHON,
THE CRICKET.
Fanchon (her original character)
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
Miss MITCHELL will be supported by
Mr. J. W. COLLIER
and the strength of the Company.
Act 1—THE LITTLE CRICKET.
Act 2—THE SHADOW DANCE.
Act 3—THE FESTIVAL.
Act 4—THE BRIDGE.
Act 5—THE TRIUMPH.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 18,
169th GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
COMICAL COUNTESS MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL, CONJUGAL LESSON.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 21,
169th GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
the Romantic Drama, in three acts, entitled
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.
The Eminent Comedian,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
engaged for six nights only, will appear
THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 16,
in his own uproarious laughable five-act Comedy of
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
which will be produced under his personal supervision and direction.
Mr. BROUGHAM for this night only in his great character of DOCTOR SAVAGE.
Change of performance every evening.
Tuesday, Brougham's celebrated Drama of
DAVID COPPERFIELD, and HIS LAST LEGS.
Wednesday, Fitzjames O'Brien's Comedy of
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND, AND POCAHONTAS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
UNEQUALLED ATTRACTION.
Engagement for six nights only of the favorite young actor,
MR. LAWRENCE P. BARRETT,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 16,
Brougham's great Play, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
Henri de Lavadere } The Hunchback... } .....Mr. L. P. BARRETT
Esse.....
Duke de Gonzagues.....E. L. Tilton
Carrickiargus.....Owen Marlowe
Peyrolles.....Stuart Robson
Friday—Benefit of Mr. BARRETT.
A GRAND BILL FOR THE OCCASION.
Monday next Mad. CELESTE in a grand specialty.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
EL NINO EDDIE,
the greatest living wonder on the Tight Rope.
THE BRILLIANT FOWLER SISTERS,
Miss CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE,
THE GREAT SKAIFE.
GRAND BALLETS, LAUGHABLE COMEDIES, COMIC PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, ETC.

PERELLI'S AMATEUR ITALIAN OPERA.
CONCERT HALL,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, April 16 the opera of LISA will be performed by Miss Hewlett, Miss Poole, Miss Cinegre, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Durand, and Mr. Canhans. On the following evening (Tuesday) LUCREZIA BORGIA, with Mrs Davis Mr. A. R. Taylor, Miss Denegre, Mr. Waterman, Mr. Nathans Mr Engelke, and Mr. McGowan in the cast. On Friday evening, the 20th inst., LINDA will be repeated.
Tickets, admitting one person to the three performances, $3. Single tickets $1 50 each. To be had only at Mr. Perelli's rooms, No. 1220 CHESNUT Street, on Friday and Saturday from 2 to 4½ P. M., and on Monday, from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M. 4 14 2

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHARLES H. JARVIS.
SIXTH AND LAST MATINEE,
THURSDAY, April 19,
At 4 o'clock.
Single Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets and programmes at the Music Stores. (4 14 4)

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3 o'clock. Engagements may be made addressing GEORGE BASSERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition. 11

THE STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 9 o'clock A. M., the 4th day of June next, for furnishing, during the period of one year, from and after the first day of July, 1866, such quantities of the following kind of Mail Bags as may from time to time be required and ordered, to wit:—

JUTE CANVAS MAIL SACKS,

of size No. 1, 48 inches in length and 62 inches in circumference; of size No. 2, 41 inches in length and 48 inches in circumference; of size No. 3, 32 inches in length and 38 inches in circumference.

The sacks of size No. 1 are to be made of closely-woven jute canvas, weighing not less than sixteen ounces to the yard, of 31½ inches in width, the yarns of the warp to be each doubled and twisted, and to weigh one ounce to about fifty yards, and of the filling or weft, if not like those of the warp, to weigh one ounce to about eighty-five yards.

The sacks of size No. 2 are to be made of jute canvas, weighing not less than eleven ounces to the yard, of 24½ inches width; the warp and weft to be nearly as above described.

The sacks of size No 3 are to be made of thinner jute canvas, weighing not less than four and a half ounces to the yard, of 19½ inches width.

Those of sizes No. 1 and No. 2 are to be made with a tabling or hem at the top two inches wide, upon which a sufficient number of eyelet holes—at least ten to the former and eight to the latter—are to be well wrought, and they are each to be provided with a good and sufficient hemp cord to lace and tie them thoroughly and strongly. Unless seamless they are to be made with two seams, secured each with two rows of sewing. All are to be marked inside and out-side "United States Mail," in large and distinct letters.

Any proposed improvement that may be desirable in the quality of materials, whether of jute, flax or cotton, or in manner of construction, will be considered relatively to price in deciding the lowest and best bid.

No proposal will be considered if not accompanied with specimens showing the construction and quality of materials and workmanship of each size of the sacks bid for, and also a written guarantee from the persons proposed as sureties (whose responsibility must be certified by the postmaster of the place where they reside), that they will become responsible on sufficient bonds for the due performance of the contract in case such proposal be accepted.

The sacks contracted for are to be delivered, at the expense of the contractor, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, D. C., in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered.

The estimated quantity required will probably not exceed thirty thousand sacks, including all sizes; but the Postmaster-General will reserve the right to order and receive more or less than such quantity, during the term of the contract, as the wants and interests of the service may seem to him to demand.

The specimens must be delivered at this Department on or before the 4th day of June next, and every one submitted should be well and distinctly marked with the number denoting its size, and have attached to it a sample of the cloth or canvas (six inches square) of which it is made, such as can with safety and convenience be used in the service will be paid for at the prices specified in the proposals relating thereto.

A decision on the bids will be made on or before the 9th day of June next, and the accepted bidder will be required to enter into contract, with sufficient bond and security, on or before the 1st day of July, 1866.

The proposals should be transmitted in a sealed envelope, and endorsed "Proposals for Mail Bags," and be addressed to "The Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Contract Office, Washington, D. C."

W. DENNISON,
Postmaster-General.
4 16m6t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, LUMBER, TIMBER, ETC., AT THE DISMANTLED FORTS AROUND WASHINGTON, D. C.

HEADQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the times and places named below, all of the Officers' Quarters, Barracks, Mess-houses and other structures belonging to the Quartermaster's Department United States army, in and about the following dismantled forts around Washington.

Also, at same times and places, will be sold for the Engineer Department, the Lumber, Timber, Abattis, etc., connected with each fort respectively.

EAST OF EASTERN BRANCH.

On MONDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fort Carroll, eleven Frame Buildings, viz:

Three Barracks (large size), one Hospital Building, three Officers' Quarters, and four small Buildings of various dimensions.

Also Mess-house and Stable of Stockade.

SAME DAY, at three P. M., at Fort Stanton, four Frame Buildings, viz:—

One Barrack, two Officers' Quarters, one Cook-house.

Also Stable and Guard-house of Stockade.

NORTH OF POTOMAC

On TUESDAY, April 24, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Lincoln, fourteen Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Five Barracks, four Mess-houses, three Officers' Quarters, and two small outbuildings.

Also, two Stables and four Outbuildings (stockade) of various dimensions.

On WEDNESDAY, April 25, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Totten, nine Frame Buildings, viz:—

Two Barracks, one Mess-house, four Officers' Quarters, and two Outbuildings.

Also, four Officers' Quarters, Guard-house, Stable, and Kitchen (stockade), of various dimensions.

On THURSDAY, April 26, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Slocum, twenty-one Frame Buildings, viz:—

Five Barracks, four Mess-houses, five Officers' Quarters, two Hospital Wards, two Surgeons' Quarters, and three small Outbuildings.

Also, one Stable (log).

On FRIDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Fort Stevens, fifteen Frame Buildings, viz:—

Four Barracks, four Mess-houses, four Officers' Quarters, and three small buildings of various dimensions.

On SATURDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fort Reno, forty-six Frame Buildings, viz:—

Six Barracks, seven Mess-houses, one Headquarters Building, thirteen Officers' Quarters, four Hospital Buildings, two Stables (one large size), one Blacksmith Shop, two Forage Sheds, one Carpenter Shop, one Saddler's Shop, and eight small buildings of various dimensions.

Also twenty-seven buildings of log and stockade, viz.:—

Six Officers' Quarters, three Storehouses, one Stable, six Non-commissioned Officers' Quarters, three Mess-rooms, eight small outbuildings of various dimensions.

On MONDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at Fort Sumner, fifty-four Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Eight Barracks, ten Mess-houses, twenty Officers' Quarters, two Stables (one large size), one Officers' Mess-house, two Hospital Wards, one Hospital Cook-house, one Dead-house, two Surgeons' Quarters, seven small outbuildings of various dimensions.

Also, seventeen buildings of log and stockade, viz:—

Three Stables, one Wash House, three Storehouses, two Officers' Quarters, and eight outbuildings of various dimensions.

These sales embrace a large quantity of timber, lumber, etc., and an excellent opportunity is thus offered to land owners in the vicinity of Washington to secure building and fencing materials convenient to their property.

The military guard will remain upon the premises ten days after date of sale for protection of property, and purchasers (not owners of the land) will be required to remove the buildings, etc., within fifteen days from the date of purchase.

Buildings will be sold singly.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
4 16 8t Department of Washington.

SALE OF DAMAGED CORN

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on SIXTH Street Wharf, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, April 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of damaged Government grain viz., about

23,377 BUSHELS CORN, IN SACKS.

The grain must be removed by purchasers within ten days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.
4 10 9t Depot of Washington.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold, by auction, at the PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD, the following articles:—

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.

5 lots, cuttings of old promiscuous Timber.
6 " White Oak Knees.
Lot No. 12—15 Hackmetack Knees.
" 13—4744 pounds, more or less, Dross (Lead
" 14—Oil Cloth (old).
" 15—Old Tools.
" 16—4 Hangings and Wardroom Lamps.
" 17—1 Grindstone.
" 18—20 old Boats

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

Lot No. 19—Old Blocks and Shells, Dead Eyes, Bull's Eyes, Hearts and Sheaves.
" 20—662 Bags and Hammocks, with Bedding.
" 21—306 pounds Scrap Sheet Iron.
" 22—4 old-fashioned Galleys.
" 23—24 Manila Hawsers, in pieces, 8 tons, more or less.
Manila Rope, 8 tons, more or less.
Manila Shakings, 2 tons, more or less.
" 24—2000 pounds Wire Rope, more or less.
" 25—Hammock Cloths.
" 26—6 Hoods.
" 27—3 Tarpaulins.
" 28—10 tons, more or less, Painted Canvas, consisting of pieces Hammock Cloths, Hoods, Tarpaulins, and Coal Bags.
" 29—10 tons, more or less, Canvas Rags, small pieces.
" 30—Galley Utensils; 9 Hand Irons.
" 31—30 Life Preservers.
" 32—9 lengths Hose.
" 33—Fragment Felt.
" 34—2 Copper Pumps.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Lot No 35—500 pounds broken Glass.
" 36—1 Cylinder 10 feet x41½ inches.
" 37—1 Working Beam for do.
" 38—2 Side pipes, do.
" 39—1 Steam Chest, do.
" 40—6 Pillar Blocks and Brasses, complete.
" 41—14 Wrought Iron Frame Bolts.
" 42—2 Water Wheel Shafts, with cranks shrunk on, each having arm centres and two eccentric wheels attached. The shafts are 23 feet long and 12½ inches diameter.
" 43—1 old double crank Shaft.
" 44—1 old Crank.
" 45—1 lot old Iron Boiler Tubes.
" 46—1 lot old Wrought Iron Boiler Plates.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Lot No. 47—2 Ox Carts.
" 48—1 Ox Dray.
" 49—1 One-Horse Cart.
" 50—4 Coolers, and 2 Blind Halters.
" 51—Saddle, Harness, and Traces.
" 52—6 Ox Yokes and Bows.
" 53—497 pounds Scrap Sheet Iron.
" 54—12 Blacksmith's Bellows.
" 55—1200 feet old Hose.
" 56—1 Horse.
" 57—500, more or less, old Barre's.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the sale; the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.

If not so removed the ten per cent. will be forfeited to the Government.

Government may suspend the sale of any lot after bidding thereon has commenced.

D. LYNCH,
Commander U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper
Philadelphia Navy Yard, April 6, 1866. 4 7 4t

GOVERNMENT SALE

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, HOSPITAL STORES, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, ETC.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 25 at 9 o'clock, a large stock of the foregoing articles, in original packages, consisting in part of:—

6,000 lbs. Sulph. Ether,
1 200 " Nitrous "
2 000 " Chloroform,
1,000 " Canth. Plaster,
1,000 " Carb. Ammonia,
2,000 " Cas. Liquorice,
1,000 gals. Alcohol,
800 " Olive Oil,
20,000 oz. Sulph. Cinchonia,
5,000 " Tannin,
8,000 lbs. Extracts,
6,000 " Cerates,
14,000 yards Adhesive Plaster,
10,000 " Isinglass "
1,600 lbs. Patent Lint,
300 " Fine Sponge,
3 000 " Farina,
24,000 " Essence Beef,
500 " Gelatin,
1 000 W. W. Mortars,
500 Pres. Scales,
3 000 Spatulas,
850 I. R. Cushions,
1,000 G. P. Blankets.

Together with a general supply of Chemicals, Medicines, Hospital Stores, Druggists' Furnishing Articles, etc., provided for Government Hospitals.

Goods can be examined two days prior to sale.

Catalogues ready.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
4 9 11t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES—WHISKY, WINES, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Stores and Liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz:—

Arrow Root.... 10,000 lbs
Barley.....10,000 "
Corn Starch.....10 000 "
Cocoa Chocolate 10,000 "
Cinnamon, Powd. 1,000 "
Farina.....20,000 "
Tapioca.....10 000 "
Ext. of Beef.....20,000 "
Concent'd Milk..20,000 "
Ginger..... 1 385 "
Ext. of Coffee.... 3,762 gal
Beans..... 600 lbs
Pea Beans..... 2,300 "
Desiccated Potatoes.....100 lbs
Mixed Desc. do. 162 "
Whisky, quart bottles.....20,000
Whisky, in obls, gallons.....3,900
Sherry Wine, quart bottles..40,000
Sherry Wine, in bbls.....50
Tarragona Wine, bottles.....10,000

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.

Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.

CHAS SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer. 3 22 23t

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,

WILMINGTON, Del., April 3, 1866.

Final and closing sales of surplus Government MULES AND HORSES.

Will be sold at WILMINGTON, Del., on
FRIDAY, the 13th of April,
FRIDAY, the 20th of April,
FRIDAY, the 27th of April,
TWO HUNDRED AND TEN MULES.
SEVENTY MULES on each day of sale.

On the last day of sale, April 27th, in addition to the Mules, there will be sold
THIRTY ONE GOVERNMENT HORSES

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the above sales. Farmers and others needing good Working Animals will find it to their advantage to attend, as many good bargains may be had.

Animals sold singly,
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. EKIN, in charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
4 5 19t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES—NEW AND SLIGHTLY WORN—AN IMMENSE STOCK.—Harness, Saddles, Halters, Reins, Lead Lines, Collars, Wagon Covers, Shelter Tents, Portable Forges, etc. etc

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1866.

The Dearing Massacre.

THE excitement in the public mind caused by the slaughter of the DEARING family, is not likely to subside for some time. Little more can be learned about this affair than has already been disclosed, and yet the feelings of this community will continue to be exercised for an indefinite period by the almost incredible atrociousness of the massacre. It is especially singular in two respects—first, the apparent disproportionateness of the motive to the magnitude of the crime; and second, the fiendish ferocity which shed more blood than was necessary to hide the guilt of the murderer. What could have induced the assassin to take a baby from its cradle and knock its brains out? Not any design to destroy a witness who might lead to the detection of the criminal, because a child of that age could give no evidence worth guarding against. Why, then, did GANTHER or PROBST, kill the baby? It is suggested that, having murdered all those on whom it could depend for support—the mother, the father, the brothers and sisters—the infant was literally brained to keep it from suffering!! This is a theory hardly reconcilable with the diabolical ruthlessness of a demon who had taken the lives of seven other persons, for the sake of obtaining an uncertain amount of money. What sum GANTHER, or PROBST, really got is not known and may never be discovered. His own story is that he received but three dollars! He says, moreover, that he killed but one of the eight victims, and that an alleged accomplice killed the rest and took all the plunder except the paltry pittance which GANTHER confesses that he received. Supposing this to be true, what a fearful commentary there is in the fact that a man has murdered a fellow-creature for three dollars! It shows at what a cheap price some persons can hold human life. The murderer expected to get more, no doubt. But is it not terrible to reflect that there are devils incarnate in the shape of men, who can murder a whole household of eight persons for an uncertain, and in all probability very small, amount of money?

But there is something much more terrible still in the reflection that there may be hundreds of GANTHERS or PROBSTS in our midst. We may unconsciously brush against them in our daily walks, and have no suspicion of their presence. It is idle to talk about the importation of criminals from foreign lands, and the demoralizing effects of service in the army during our war. Crime is the growth of all climes and soils, and flourishes in peace as well as in seasons of military strife and slaughter. It is probable that Mr. DEARING never would have employed in his service, in a remote and unguarded quarter of the suburbs, a person whom he regarded as capable of murder. It is also true that the villian who slew him and his family walked the streets and played cards in the public houses of this city for several days after the assassination, without being suspected by those with whom he associated. All this goes to show that the criminal disposition or capacity exists in every community like ours to an incalculable extent, and that there may for all we know, be hundreds of undeveloped murderers passing us in the highways and facing us in public resorts without our being in the least degree sensible of their existence.

Philosophers may speculate as they please about the moral nature and the practical motives of crime. Their general conclusions may be altogether right. But philosophical theories on the subject will never enable us to distinguish a murderer until he has betrayed his character in act. There are flowers in the ground that will soon come up to the surface under the kindly influence of the spring sunshine and rains. There are, also, in the same soil, rank and poisonous weeds, that will spring up to choke and blast them. So it is with human society. The tares come up with the wheat. They are intermingled in seeming confusion, and yet with this difference, that while the farmer can tell the foul grass from the true, the civil law must regard all men as innocent until they have exhibited their real character in their lives.

And here lies one great difficulty in the economy of human society. A community must harbor devils like GANTHER, without the right to denounce and proscribe them before they have committed the crimes which place them in prison or swing them from a gibbet. Under this necessity we must be content to dwell with all the resignation that philosophy can afford us; and yet there is a sense of self-defense which, in any society in which crime is, for a season, abundant and unchecked, not only impels but justifies every citizen to go armed for his personal protection. Lynch law, which was threatened against GANTHER, is to be deprecated. But when it is discovered that fiends like GANTHER prowl in our midst without detection until they have murdered whole families, a natural sense of self-protection will prompt every head of a household to keep himself fully prepared to defend himself and family from dangers and calamities which the law of society can only avenge, but never indemnify.

The Pacific Railroad—Importance of a Proper Location of the Road.

FORT RILEY, Kansas, may be assumed as the present terminus of the westward extension of the railroad system of the eastern portion of the United States. A glance at the map will show that Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Denver, and San Francisco lie almost in a direct east and west line, stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. Fort Riley, moreover, is nearly in the exact geographical centre of the United States.

All the considerations of economy, of public utility, of the rapid transportation of commerce, and the quick transit of passengers, require that in the construction of the Pacific Railroad, from this point onward, the most *direct* line possible shall be chosen. Any unnecessary deviation from that line must entail an unjust burden upon the commerce of the world. Unfortunately, when the original Pacific Railroad act passed Congress, the geography of the interior of our country was but imperfectly understood. As a natural consequence, it was then supposed that the only practicable passes through the Rocky Mountains were those in use by overland travellers and emigrants to the Pacific coast. Accordingly, the initial point of the Pacific Railroad was fixed with reference to its location through the South Pass. Colorado at that time had but just begun to attract public attention—its settlements were few and small, and its development was as yet quite insignificant.

By again recurring to the map, it will be seen what an immense increase of distance will be entailed upon the Pacific Railroad if the old South Pass route is adhered to. Fort Riley, the present western terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, is in latitude 39 deg. north. Now, move along west to South Pass, and it will be found to be in latitude 42½ deg. north, or 3 deg. north of Fort Riley. Pass on now to San Francisco, and it will be found to be in latitude 37½ north; or *five degrees south* of South Pass. There is, therefore, a direct *loss* of 7 deg. of latitude entailed upon the road by taking this route. In actual practice this loss would doubtless be found to crowd closely upon one thousand miles If Bridger's Pass, about 1 deg. south of South Pass, be taken instead of the latter, a similar, though not so enormous, loss would be incurred.

Of course, if these were the only practicable passes to be found through the mountains, that fact would be decisive of the whole question; but such is not the fact. Nature herself seems to have made provision for the building of this great railroad upon the most direct route. In 1861 Lieutenant BERTHOUD made a thorough survey and exploration of the country lying between Denver and Salt Lake. He discovered a perfectly feasible pass through the Rocky Mountains, forty-eight miles west of Denver, and also passes through the Park and Wastach Mountains, opening out directly into the basin of Great Salt Lake. Speaking of this country, Lieutenant BERTHOUD says that he found the country lying between the 105th parallel of West longitude and Great Salt Lake, and between parallels of 39 and 43 North latitude, far superior to any of the country north or south of it, by either the South Pass, Bridger's Pass, or Coochatope Pass routes, abounding with coal and timber, with many fertile valleys, etc.

Berthoud's Pass was afterwards carefully surveyed by the Surveyor-General of Colorado Territory, and is now the route universally favored by the people of that Territory.

From Fort Riley to Denver there is a most direct and feasible route. For two-thirds of the distance it follows the Smoky Hill fork of the Kansas river, along a beautiful and fertile valley abounding in coal, iron, gypsum, and salt, and already settled to a considerable extent.

There is, then, a perfectly feasible, plain, and direct railroad route from Fort Riley west to Denver, and thence to the basin of Great Salt Lake.

There are other powerful considerations which urge this route instead of the South Pass or Bridger's Pass routes. One is the superior mildness of the climate. Practical men have long foreseen that one of the greatest difficulties to be overcome in the successful operation of the Pacific Railroad, after it shall have been built, will be the extreme rigor of the climate through the elevated mountain ranges of the interior. When the thermometer marks much below zero there is almost an end to railroad operations. Water-tanks freeze up, rails become brittle, workmen are frost-bitten, and the whole business is prosecuted with the greatest difficulty. What shall we say, then, to twenty and thirty degrees below zero, extremes frequently reached at Forts Kearney and Laramie, and other points along the northern route?

On the contrary, by the Smoky Hill, Denver, and Berthoud's Pass route, the road will keep constantly below the 40th parallel of North latitude, and no more serious difficulty need be apprehended in operating it than is encountered in the operation of the Pennsylvania Central.

Again, if the old Northern route is adhered to, both Colorado and New Mexico will be left off to one side, and deprived of the benefits of this great work. This would be unjust to the people of those territories, as well as prejudicial to one of the great ends to be accomplished by the building of the road, namely, the development of the country through which it passes. By the South Pass route there is nothing to be developed until you reach the Salt Lake basin. By the Denver route, however, the vast mineral wealth of Colorado would be at once opened to the industry and enterprise of the country. The increased product of gold would immediately contribute to restoring the finances to a healthy condition, and to building up the commerce of the nation.

By the Smoky Hill and Denver route, the people of New Mexico would be placed within a comparatively short distance from the road, and much of the trade of Arizona, as well as of the northern provinces of Mexico, would find its outlet in this direction.

There are other important considerations which might be urged in favor of this route, but which the limits of an article like this forbid our dwelling upon. The arguments of directness, feasibility, climatic superiority, and the development of the country, ought to be convincing, however, with every unprejudiced mind. A great national work of this kind, the most stupendous ever undertaken by any people, ought to be prosecuted in accordance with the widest, most liberal, and most comprehensive views of our country and its destiny. It is a work destined for all time, and for the commerce of hundreds of millions of people. Futurity should not have occasion to reproach us for blunders and incompetency, especially upon those points where we already have sufficient light for intelligent and right action.

Another Whistle from the "Mountain Partridge."

THAT strange combination of the Rock of Gibraltar, the frigate *Cumberland*, and the "Mountain Partridge," know to men as SCOVEL, has once more spoken through the mouth of one of his admirers. Like the gods of old, it seems as though it was necessary, to add force to the revelation, that the medium be thrown into convulsions, like those of the Pythoness; and judging from the entirely incoherent style of GEORGE R. HALSTED'S letter, the fit must have been severe. Let it be remembered that GEORGE does not speak for himself, but only furnishes such letters as are placed in his hands by the illustrious Camden Senator, and the fact that the conscience of SCOVEL is far from easy will be apparent. A man who is at peace with himself will hardly take the trouble to fill column after column of the newspapers to make himself right with his enemies. A public servant whose conscience tells him he is right can indeed defy the world, the flesh, and the devil, and will find it unnecessary to hire a band in order to have an opportunity to say so.

But as we have ever desired to do justice to the President of the Senate in all that we have said, we will republish that part of Mr. HALSTED'S letter which relates to the choice of a United States Senator. That gentleman, in a communication addressed to the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, says:—

"After storm comes a calm, as well on the political arena as at sea. Having been present at Trenton, I was cognizant of the unjust imputation cast upon Hon. J. M. SCOVEL of insincerity in his offers to go into joint meeting if Mr. CATTELL was withdrawn, and take any one of certain named candidates, or even to extend the list. The following is a copy of a letter in the hands of ex-Governor NEWELL, which speaks for itself:—

"'STATE OF NEW JERSEY, SENATE CHAMBER, April 5, 1866.—Hon. WILLIAM A. NEWELL—Dear Sir:—Having learned that a proposition has been discussed, by which Mr. CATTELL should give way to you for United States Senator, I cheerfully add your name to the list of men for whom I will gladly go into joint meeting.

"'Let the caucus name you, and there will be no difficulty in the way of your election on my part.

"'Respectfully, your obedient servant,

"'JAMES M. SCOVEL.'"

As this is being republished in all the various pro-SCOVEL journals as a conclusive defense, we give place to it here. Now what new thing is told us in this assertion? We never doubted Mr. SCOVEL'S declaration, that, should he be allowed to choose the candidate, he would support his own nominee. It was not that he would not vote for a Republican, but desired to aid the election of a Democrat, that we have censured him for. It was that he took unfair advantage of accidental power: that he took an opportunity, when he had the party under his control, to endeavor to rule the party. That he changed from a servant to a master, from a master into a commander. That he acted in a manner, when the helplessness of his constituents and brother legislators was known, which he would not have dared to have done had they been safe beyond his control. That, in fact, he played a part which no gentleman of honor would consent to do, and carried his personal spleen far beyond the limits of propriety, decency, and justice; that he sold the Union party to his own private feelings; that he sacrificed the victory we gained last autumn to his enmity; that he disgraced himself, and temporily ruined the party; and all the HALSTEDS in the world cannot make an honorable, or even a respectable man out of JAMES M. SCOVEL. Talk about deceased ducks!—there is no fowl so utterly dead as the "Mountain Partridge." We predict that the shallow Senator, whom popular favor has raised above his worth, who, like a little wanton boy, has ventured far beyond his depth, will never more raise above the crowd and gain an office. No more will the partridge soar away to its mountain home, and escape its pursuers by taking refuge in the caves of some lofty elevation. No more will the Rock of Gibraltar have its head lit up by the sun of popular favor. No more will the *Cumberland* fire its cannon, and be victorious even in defeat. The inventive genius of no man will be able to raise the wreck. The original frigate, after four years' silence beneath the waves, has once more appeared. But never will the human personation of all its grandeur appear again in public life. He will no longer have the opportunity to sell his constituents, perjure his word, and deceive his party.

"Othello's occupation's gone."

The slur he endeavored to cast upon Hon. A. G. CATTELL will return upon himself. He cannot injure that gentleman by crying "Shoddy," and insinuating that he made his wealth by something else than honest labor and business tact. Already, all the people who have read the libel have said:—

"I'll be hanged, if some eternal villain,
Some busy and insinuating rogue,
Some cogging, cozening slave, *to get some office*,
Have not devised this slander."

But enough for JAMES. He is well known; his principles are known; his falsity is known. The people all can judge now of his worth; and as his mask is torn off, we leave him to their judgment and his own conscience. No HALSTEDS can clear his name; he has no refuge from his disgrace; and in October next the Union party, without his aid, will do what with his help they could have done two weeks ago.

THE GRAND LODGE OF VIRGINIA, I. O. OF O. F.—This body is now in session at Richmond. The following officers were elected on Thursday:—Grand Master, R. G. Davidson, No 138, Lexington. Deputy Grand Master, E. H. Folkes, No. 94, Lynchburg. Grand Warden, George W. Dame, No. 57, Danville. Grand Secretary, W. J. Riddick, No. 13, Richmond. Grand Treasurer, John W. Ferguson, No. 12 Richmond. Grand Chaplain, J. B. Blanks, No 8 Petersburg. Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, E. H. Fitzhugh, No 93, Richmond. Grand Conductor, J. T. Redman, No. 2, Norfolk. Grand Marshal, R. R. Prentiss, No. 76, Charlottesville. Grand Guardian, Alexander Grant, No 4, Richmond. Grand Herald, John B. Shaner, No. 17, Lynchburg.

REPORTED DEATH OF OLE BULL, THE GREAT VIOLINIST.—The Montreal *Gazette* of the 11th instant says:—"We learn by a telegram from Quebec that Ole Bull, the celebrated violinist, died in that city yesterday morning."

COAL IN RUSSIA.—Late reports show that huge coal-fields exist in the Ural district in Russia. There are also immense coal-trains in the Moscow district, covering an area of one hundred and twenty thousand square miles, and in the Don. Besides these, coal has been discovered in the Caucasus, Crimea, Simbrisk, Ekatarinofski, and the steppes of the Kherson, in the government of Kief, and in Poland.

CHINESE BRIDGES.—A bridge over the Avalanche river, Cochin-China, erected eighteen months ago, fell in on the 26th of December for a length of one hundred feet, without any apparent cause. On a subsequent examination the piles were found to have been completely eaten through by worms. The Government has, in consequence resolved in future to construct the bridges in that country only on iron pillars or columns of masonry.

FIRE AT CHARLESTON.—A fire at Charleston, S. C., on the 5th inst., consumed seven buildings on King street belonging to the estate of John Robb, and were insured for $27,000. Among the occupants were G. A. Howard, furniture store; Miss Doyle, milliner; A. Zoller, Robinson & Nelson, and J. M. Mehrtens, shoe stores; and R. Carnighan and Mrs. A. Middleton, milliners, besides the stores of W. J. Trim and others. Total loss about $90,000, and the insurance $52,000.

A REAPPEARANCE.—A Waterloo soldier, who was supposed to have fallen in the battle, and, accordingly, for fifty years had his name inscribed among the heroes of that action, has suddenly risen from the dead. It appears that one William Wust, a private in the Nassau force then attached to the English army, disappeared in the battle, and, naturally enough, was numbered among the dead. Very recently, however, the identical individual has returned from America, whither he had emigrated, if not in the moment when the battle began, at least before it was over, and his regiment mustered. At his own request his name has been erased from the monument at Wiesbaden, where it had figured for half a century among the victims of the Nassau contingent.

This is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16, and Black Suits for $22 Finer Suits, all prices up to $25 WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES" THE WILLCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. No. 720 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES" THE WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained their Distinct Points SUPERIORITY OF

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

LIFE IN SPANISH AMERICA.—THE second lecture of the course will be delivered in UNION M.E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch, by Rev. G. D CARROW, to-morrow evening at quarter to 8 o'clock. Subject—"English and Spanish-American Manners and Customs Contrasted." Professor JAMES M. SMITH will perform a Voluntary on the new organ. Tickets 25 cents, at the door or at PERKINPINE & HIGGINS', No. 56 N. FOURTH Street. 1t

MUSICAL SOIREE, EVERY EVENING, AT THE CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS, No 1235 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS, and Pearl Jewelry, at greatly reduced prices. T. W. BAILY, 902 CHESNUT St. [416 6t*

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF THE AMERICAN WATCHES, MADE AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

In consequence of the recent great decline in gold and silver and all materials used in the manufacture of our goods and in anticipation of a still further decline we have reduced our prices to as low a point as they can be placed

WITH GOLD AT PAR,

So that no one need hesitate to buy a watch now from the expectation that it will be cheaper at some future time The test of ten years, and the manufacture and sale of

MORE THAN 200,000 WATCHES,

Have given our productions the very highest rank among time keepers. Commencing with the determination to make only thoroughly excellent watches, our business has steadily increased as the public became acquainted with their value, until for months together we have been unable to supply the demand. We have repeatedly enlarged our factory buildings until they now cover over three acres of ground, and give accommodation to more than eight hundred workmen.

We are fully justified in stating that we now make MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES. The different grades are distinguished by the following trade-marks engraved on the plate:—

1. "American Watch Co.," Waltham, Mass.
2. "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," Waltham, Mass.
3. "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass.
4. "Wm. Ellery"
5. OUR LADIES' WATCH of first quality is named "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," Waltham, Mass.
6. Our next quality of Ladies' Watch, is named "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass. These watches are furnished in a great variety of sizes and styles of cases.

The American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., authorizes us to state that without distinction of trade marks or price,

ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THEIR FACTORY ARE FULLY WARRANTED

To be the best time-keepers of their class ever made in this or any other country. Buyers should remember that, unlike the guarantee of a foreign maker, who can never be reached, this warranted is good at all times against the Company or their agents, and that it, after the most thorough trial, any watch should prove defective in any particular, it may always be exchanged for another.

As the American Watches made at Waltham are for sale by dealers generally throughout the country, we do not solicit orders for single watches.

CAUTION.

The high reputation of our watches having caused them to be extensively counterfeited by foreign makers, and sold in this country as genuine, the public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be exposed and prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, 4 16 6trp No. 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE NEW MAGAZINE.

NOW READY, AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS,

THE GALAXY; An Illustrated Magazine, *PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY.* PRICE, 25 CENTS.

CONTENTS:

I.—THE CLAVERINGS. By Anthony Trollope. (With an illustration).
Chapter I.—Julia Brabazon.
Chapter II.—Harry Clavering Chooses his Profession.
Chapter III.—Lord Ongar.
II.—GIANTS, DWARFS, AND FAIRIES.
III.—CHILDE HAROLD.
IV.—A CHAPTER FROM A NOBLE LIFE.
V.—ARCHIE LOVELL. By Mrs. Edwards.
Chapter I.—A Vampire Brood.
Chapter II.—The Honorable Frederick Lovell.
Chapter III.—Brune Aux Yeux Bleus.
VI.—SPRING—1866. (With an Illustration by Darley.)
VII.—A WINTER WITH THE AMERICAN PERIPATETICS.
VIII.—JOHN RYLAND'S WIFE.
IX.—NEBULÆ:—
Private Theatricals.
The Rebuilding of Paris.
Quaker Dress.
New Parisian Styles in Ladies Boots.
The Glove Trade.
The World's Fair Building.
The Prince Imperial.

The opening illustration, by Mr. Darley, is one of the best from the pencil of that artist. The other full-page illustration is copied from a design by a distinguished English artist. Both of these illustrations are handsomely printed on tinted paper.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

The American News Company, Nos. 119 and 121 NASSAU Street, New York, 4 16 3trp GENERAL AGENTS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN Paints, Varnishes, and Oils, No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET, 4 16 3m] N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

SPRING. WILLIAM D. ROGERS, COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, WILL OPEN TO-DAY AN INVOICE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY BLACK SILKS, For Cloaks, Mantles, and Dresses, (4 14 2t4p AT REDUCED PRICES.

A. S. ROBINSON'S SECOND Large Sale of Splendid OIL PAINTINGS, In Elegant Ornamental Gold Gilt Frames WILL TAKE PLACE AT No. 910 CHESNUT Street, ON Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, APRIL 18 and 19, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

The public are respectfully invited to visit his Galleries, where the Paintings are upon EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY AND EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

B. SCOTT, Jr., 4 10 AUCTIONEER.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

We offer for sale upwards of ONE HUNDRED CASKS FINE TABLE SHERRY WINE, (20 gallons in each cask). This wine is considered VERY FINE, and is sold at very small advance on the cost of Importation.

Also, SEVENTY-FIVE CASES of SALAD OIL, Our own importation, ordered of the best quality, without regard to cost, for sale by the case at wholesale prices.

ALSO, HEIDSIECK & CO. CHAMPAGNE. At the Importer's price in New York, in any quantity Also, WIDOW CLIQUOT, MOET & CHANDON'S, JULES MUMM'S, SPARKLING RHINE, HOCKS, BURGUNDY, SAUTERNE, CINCINNATI, CATAWBA, and CALIFORNIA WINES.

GENUINE FRENCH LIQUEURS AND CORDIALS.

Also, 400 Cases FINE TABLE CLARET, Our own Importation and Bottling, for sale at wholesale prices. All these Wines are warranted genuine and pure.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, 4 14 6t 4p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business. AMOS HILLBORN, No 44 North TENTH Street, Below Arch.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street, ARE NOW OPENING A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, *IN THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,* Unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material. [3 26 mw&f4p The public are invited to call and examine.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett is a man of genius. Of all our young actors aspiring to a high rank, he has the greatest chance of future greatness. He has intensity, power, pathos—and a fine voice. All his creations bear evidence of intellect and thought. We were rejoiced to hear of his engagement. He comes rarely and we expected to see him in something that would have displayed the progress his genius has made, but he has judged the Philadelphia public only up to the standard of a spectacular drama, and probably, as far as the general public is concerned, he is right. The *Duke's Motto*, therefore, will be presented this evening with all the splendor and taste for which the Arch Street Theatre is renowned. It has been twice presented in this city, with Wheatley, and afterwards with Vestvali but probably it will be scenically better presented at the Arch on this occasion than it has been at any other theatre.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Maggie Mitchell commences an engagement this evening, her first appearance after an absence of five years. Miss Mitchell has a world-wide reputation in the part of "Fanchon," and no doubt she will be greeted enthusiastically. Mr. J. W. Collier has been engaged by Miss Mitchell to support her in the part of "Landry." The play will be put on the stage with new and appropriate scenery, for which the Chesnut has been preparing for some weeks.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Broughem—quaint refined, delightful Broughem—comes back to us for SIX nights only. He commences with the comedy of *Playing with Fire*, which was so successful at his last engagement. This week the bill will be changed every evening.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—During the present week the attractions that have nightly crowded the American for the past eleven weeks will continue. El Nino Eddie, the boldest and most graceful of tight-rope performers; the marvellous skater, Miss Carrie Augusta Moore; the Fowler Sisters, inferior to none as dancers and vocalists; and the inimitable Barry, are always sufficient to attract the people of Philadelphia. The great variety of the entertainment is its great merit.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Ravels are in great strength to-night. The three brothers, the illustrious trio, will once more be together. *Robert Macaire* will be given by Antoine and Francois, an inimitable performance. Young America will give his matchless imitation of a frog, and Madelle Pepita will dance, an entertainment which has great and varied attractions.

FERRELI.—The charming and wonderful amateur operas will be resumed this evening when *Linda* will be presented. "Linda" being performed by the original prima donna of these operas, Miss Hewlett, whose finely cultivated voice and wonderful facility are admirably suited to the music of *Linda*. Mr. Schmitz will sing the tenor part. Mr. Durand will resume his magnificent part of "Antonio," in which he has shown himself so great an artist. Mr. Nathans and Miss Denegre are also in the cast. This will be a most delightful meeting of the upper ten and the artistic world.

American Manufactures—The American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass.

Every one knows that the mechanism of the best manufactories of this country is unequalled in any other part of the world. The genius of American mechanics produced the cotton gin, the mechanical reaper and mower, the sewing machine, and last, but not least, the wonderful machinery of the American Watch Company of Waltham. This Company was established in 1850, and has grown in proportions which entitle it to a first rank among the manufacturing enterprises of the New World. It employs between 900 and 1000 artisans of superior skill and character, and a large and thriving town has grown up in its vicinity. The factory covers over three acres of ground, and as an illustration of its extent, we may mention that it is supplied with more than 60 miles of iron pipes, and produces an aggregate of nearly 75,000 watches per annum. The founder of this Company believed that the same delicate mechanical processes which had produced such remarkably perfect results in larger machines might be applied with even greater advantage to the production of the watch. The foreign time-pieces are made principally by hand, and, except when of high cost, an imperfect article, often out of repair, and of little value, is the result. Abroad, those mysterious and infinitesimal organs which, when aggregated, produce the watch, are the fruit of slow and toilsome manual processes. In the results, there must, of course, be lack of that perfect uniformity which is indispensable for correct time-keeping. The constituent parts of the American watch, on the other hand, are fashioned by the most delicate and accurate machinery. Wheels pinions, springs, screws, absolutely uniform in weight, circumference, dimensions, and in every possible particular, are turned out in myriads by unerring fingers of steel, and their proper combination and adjustment by skilful workmen have given the Company its high reputation. Its watches not only *go* with the trade, and *go* in the pockets of 200,000 people, but they *go* right, and *go* everywhere.—*Exchange.*

AUSTRIAN RAILWAYS.—The *Ostdeutsche Post* says that plans have been drawn up for the construction of a large railway network to embrace the whole of the interior of the Austrian Empire. The expenses are to be defrayed by the issue of railway bonds to the amount of 300,000,000 florins, bearing interest at eight per cent., and redeemable within thirty-two years.

PARISIAN LUXURY.—A French paper says that on the return from the Vincennes races on a Sunday of last month, the luxury displayed in the carriages and toilets, especially of the *demi-monde*, produced some manifestation on the part of the inhabitants of the faubourgs. The cry of *a bas les aristos*, which seems to be an echo of 1848, was even heard.

THE SUEZ ROUTE TO INDIA.—It is reported in Paris that a company is about to be formed for establishing a direct line of communication between India and France and England, by way of the Isthmus of Suez and Marseilles. A new railway is to be constructed for this purpose in a direct line from Marseilles to Calais, by which nearly two hundred miles will be saved.

BATH HOUSES.—Bostonians are preparing for a general immersion all around through the coming season. The City Fathers have just appropriated $10,000 for city baths, and men, women, and children are expected to betake themselves forthwith to the aqueous element, and there remain until the work of purification is complete.

SHABBY RECRUITS FOR THE POPE.—The committee which has been formed in Holland and Belgium for the enlistment of volunteers for the Pope has sent one thousand three hundred and fifty recruits to Rome, and has promised to send more. The Papal Government, however, is not much pleased with its new defenders, most of whom have deserted after receiving their bounty money.

RUSH FOR WESTERN LAND.—A wonderful rush for land for actual settlement is now taking place. Reports received at the General Land Office show that over 49,700 acres were entered at the District Land Office of Booneville, Mo., the greater portion for homestead actual settlement, a part cash sales, amounting to $10,462, and the residue bounty land locations. At La Crosse office, Wisconsin, 7436 acres were taken up, and at Topeka, Kansas, 5000 acres were taken up, making in all 65,162 acres.

OYSTERS IN OLD SALT MARSHES.—An English paper says that an experiment in the cultivation of oysters in the old salt marshes near Lymington, Hants, is successful. Many thousands of oysters taken from various grounds are laid down, and some time hence means will be taken to secure the spawn. Old oyster shells are for this purpose strung on cords stretched across the ponds near the surface; to these the rising generation will dutifully adhere, if all be propitious.

THE PRUSSIAN PEOPLE.—Thirty members of the Liberal party in Prussia, mostly deputies, have opened a subscription for the benefit of sufferers in the constitutional struggle between crown and parliament. The proceeds are chiefly intended to support Liberals deposed from office, and to assist persecuted newspaper editors. The anniversary of the 18th of March, 1848, was this year kept by many who had long wished to bury in oblivion the day when Berlin erected barricades against its King, and for twelve hours fought its own Prussian army. The cemetery in the Friedrichs-Hain, where those who fell were interred, was crowded all day.

MEAD & SMYTH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [4 4 tf

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT TRADE SALE.

THREE THOUSAND CASES

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,

COMPRISING THE STOCK OF

JAMES B. HARMER,

To be Sold on the Premises,

No. 138 North THIRD Street,

ON

THURSDAY MORNING, 19th Inst.,

COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK.

PHILIP FORD & CO.,

4 14 4trp AUCTIONEERS.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

VERY LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.

In open lots, adapted to the wants of city and country retail stores,

On Tuesday Morning,

At 9¾ o'clock, at Mackey's Auction Rooms, No. 326 Market street.

Purchasers for country trade can get their goods carefully packed at the Auction Rooms. 4 13 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, No 1020 CHESNUT Street.

A. S. ROBINSON'S SECOND GREAT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS,

On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, 18th and 19th instant, at 7¾ o'clock, at his Gallery, No. 910 Chesnut street. [4 12 7t

Open Day and Evening, free, until night sot sale.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT

Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated

ROOMS,

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT AND Grain Farm of 173 Acres, in Kent county, Delaware, a quarter of a mile east of Kenton, a station on the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, and about six miles south of Smyrna. The property is handsomely situated, well improved and productive. The dwelling a neat frame, containing eleven (11) rooms. The barn one of the finest in the county.

At present, land sufficient to keep one hand employed, and a garden well supplied with fruit, and planted abundantly with vegetables, are reserved with the dwelling; the spring tillages and harvests are rented on shares. A purchaser can therefore take possession immediately, without embarrassment to himself or the operations of the farm.

It is first-class property, in a highly improved neighborhood, and is offered below the present market price of such land.

Price, $16,000; one-half cash.

Address HENRY JOHNS,

4 11wfiml2t* Kenton, Delaware.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT Public Sale or Vendue, on TUESDAY April 17th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at SPRING GARDEN HALL, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, third story, all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the two three story brick messuages or tenements thereon erected, situate on the south side of Parrish street, at the distance of 104 feet eastward from the east side of Broad street, in the Fourteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Parrish street, 16 feet, and extending in length or depth southward of that width 118 feet, more or less, to Atmore street. Seized and to be sold for United States taxes by

D. H. BROWN, Collector,

1t Fourth District of Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE,

To close an Estate, A BEAUTIFUL LOT, at the S. E. corner of FORTIETH AND LOCUST Streets, West Philadelphia close to St. Mary's Episcopal Church.

Would make a fine location for a large mansion, or could be divided into smaller lots, having three fronts.

C. M. S. LESLIE,

4 16 10t No. 707 SANSOM Street.

FOR RENT.—HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT, modern improvements, stabling, etc. within one hour's drive of the city; accessible by Railroad. Rent $2000 per annum. Apply to

FAIRTHORNE & RAND,

4 11 6t*rp No. 32 South THIRD Street.

ARCH AND TWENTIETH, NEAR ST. Clement's Church.—Superior dwelling, No 142 N. TWENTIETH Street, for sale cheap. Call from 10¾ to 12¾. 3 9

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to JACOB BASLER, for $1000, dated July 13, 1860. Any information thereof will be received by

C. ENGLHOFER,

Attorney-at-law,

3 21 1mrp No. 407 North FIFTH St.

WANTS

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE per cent., or from $125 to $200 less upon each instrument than our Regular Schedule Prices.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and highly improved, richly finished seven-octave Rosewood PIANOS previous to the removal to our new store, Girard Row, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at the actual cost to manufacture and at prices equally as low as we sold them before the war.

These instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe. They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano, at greatly reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity. Circulars of the regular schedule price, with precise cuts of the styles of our Pianos, can be had at the warerooms, and, on application, will be sent by mail.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

Warerooms,

4 6 2tt rp No. 1021 CHESNUT Street.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Wonderful Scientific Discovery.

DR. S. W BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw etc.

2. ORGANS AND ISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleuronymia, or Rheumatism of the Chest. Consumption in the early stages.

4. FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration, will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WANNUT Street.

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, iron founder, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Assessor Second District Philadelphia, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans (Evans & Hassall) military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pelouze, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city. A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W BECKWITH,

4 12 thsm 2m8p No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

A NEW INVOICE OF

OOLONG TEAS,

FOR SALE AT THE

Market Street Tea House.

BOYD & CO.,

4 9 mwflm No. 1142 MARKET Street.

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,

GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC

IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,

In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS

3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

EUROPEAN TAN BATHS' INSTITUTE, under the supervision of

DR. PLANITZ,

No. 12 N. NINTH street.

For the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hysteric or Epileptic Convulsions, and all maladies originating from defects in the body, of the blood, such as Piles, Tetter, open Wounds, etc. Obtuse or Withered Limbs recover their sensibility, and the flesh its healthy form.

Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute. (4 13 1mrp

A CARD TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS SUFFERING FROM PARALYSIS.

Having suffered for a period of eight years with Paralysis, and having experienced the treatment of a number of physicians both in this country and Europe, all of which treatments had failed to perform a cure, I take great pleasure in recommending the EUROPEAN BATHS of Dr. PLANITZ, No. 12 N. NINTH Street. From the use of twelve or his baths I have completely regained my health, my system at the time of their commencement being thoroughly poisoned from the use of drugs and minerals which had been given me.

I am too happy to say that my blood, through the treatment of Dr. Planitz, is now thoroughly cleansed, and my limbs, over which I had no control, are strong and healthy. In short, I am now a well man, and if any sufferers wish further information, I will cheerfully give it on application to me.

H. FRITSCHE,

4 13 8trp No. 47 N. WATER Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing; do., in style unsurpassed.

4 6 rp PARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

CARPETINGS.

JUST RECEIVED,

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE

VELVET CARPETS,

NEW DESIGNS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,

WHITE, RED, AND FANCY

CANTON MATTINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

500 PIECES

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

(3 20 3mrp

GEO. A. COOKE

IS SELLING THE

PRESTON COAL,

Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

Egg and Stove sizes at $7 per Ton.

ALSO EAGLE VEIN

Same sizes, at same prices.

Deliverable to any part of the city, perfectly clean, and free of slate.

Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.

EMPORIUM,

(3 13 rp

No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ROSEWOOD DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE,
WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE,
WALNUT DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
WALNUT LIBRARY FURNITURE,
WALNUT HALL FURNITURE,
ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE,
WALNUT ANTIQUE FURNITURE,

Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

4 14 1m] Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

KNICKERBOCKER

ICE COMPANY.

E. P. KERSHOW, *A. HUNT,*

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE.

OFFICES AND DEPOTS:

Nos. 118 and 120 North BROAD Street;

WILLOW STREET WHARF, DELAWARE AVENUE.

Having secured a full supply of the best quality of ICE, are prepared to furnish it throughout the entire season, as usual, promptly, at the lowest market rates.

Hotels, Confectioners, and Shipping supplied with large or small quantities.

Particular attention given to the delivery of ICE to Families, Stores, Offices, etc.

ICE served daily in West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Tioga, and all parts of the city.

Your order respectfully solicited. 4 14smwrplm

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—THIS IS to certify that J. C. RULON purchased of J. M. Hall the Stock and Good Will of his Undertaking business, at No. 1313 VINE Street he giving me the use of his name to secure his custom, assuring me also that he would not again go into said business in this city. Yet he the said John M. Hall, has commenced the Undertaking business within three squares of the old stand. I would, therefore, respectfully inform my friends and the public that I hold a lease of the establishment for a term of years, and will continue the business alone and independently, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN C RULON, Undertaker,

4 14 2t* Successor to John M. Hall,

No 1313 VINE Street.

WEST GROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL for Girls at WEST GROVE STATION, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, Chester co., Pa.

The Summer Term of full twenty weeks will commence on Second-day, the 7th of 5th mo. next.

The course of instruction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are employed, and improved methods of teaching are adopted. The promotion of the health and happiness of the pupils is a leading object.

For circulars, address the Principal,

THOMAS P. CONARD,

2 22thsm20t WEST GROVE, Pa.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.

Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedie can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 4 14 6t

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened:—

A new lot of Bonnet Ribbons.
No. 4 and 5 Corded Edge Ribbons.
Black Velvet Ribbons.
Bargains in Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
A new lot of Flouncings, Edgings, and Insertings.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

White Piques, 75, 90, and $1 00 a yard.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 33, 37½, 45, 50, 55 up to 80.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
Large Plaid Nainsook Muslins.
Hair Cord Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
White Brilliantes, an auction lot, 35 cents, very cheap.
Marseilles, Honeycomb, and Lancaster Quilts.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Best Bleached Muslins in the city at 25 cents.
Very heavy yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 31½ cents.
Best makes Bleached Muslins.
Heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 24 cts. per yard.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Just opened, one bale All-wool Flannels, 33 cents per yard.
Fine quality all-wool and Domet Flannels.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Linen Napkins, very cheap, $2 33, $2 45, $2 50, $2 60, $2 75 and $3 00 per dozen.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Handsome Damask Towels, 75, 87½, and $1 00.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.
Shirting Linens, from 50 cents up to $1 40 per yard.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Will remove to the N. W corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 4 16

LARGE STOCK

OF NEW AND ELEGANT

SACKINGS FOR LADIES'

ALSO,

COATINGS AND CASSIMERES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Just received, and for sale under GOLDEN PRESSURE, by [4 3 12t

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 S. SECOND Street.

SATIN STRIPED GRENADINES,

JUST OPENED, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

4 14 3t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, Above Willow.

COLORED AND WHITE GROUND MOHAIR FOULARDS,

OF CHOICE STYLES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

4 14 3t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, Above Willow.

8-4 BLACK BAREGE HERNANIS,

FROM AUCTION,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

4 16 2t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, Above Willow.

RICH BROCHE FIGURED MOHAIRS,

FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

4 16 2t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, Above Willow.

6-4 NEAT SILK PLAID POPLINS,

FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

4 16 2t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, Above Willow.

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of

SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS

WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL

At Moderate Prices.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [3 31 1m

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' DRESS

AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS,
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

WILL OPEN ON

MONDAY, APRIL 16,

1 CASE MORE BLACK ALPACAS, 25 CENTS.

1 ADDITIONAL CASE, GOOD QUALITY BLACK SILKS, $1·25.

ALSO,

REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS.

REAL LACE POINTS.

GRENADINE SHAWLS.

1000 SHETLAND LACE SHAWLS, JUST OPENED. 4 14 2trp

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.

NOW OPEN,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

LAMA SHAWLS,

SILK AND CASHMERE SHAWLS.

LAMA AND PUSHER LACE POINTS AND BORNOUS.

LATEST STYLES [4 13 5trp

CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES AND SACKS.

115 NEW LOTS OF GOODS OPENED THIS WEEK, AT 115

W. H. EARLY'S

No. 115 N. NINTH Street.

Heavy Dice Pattern Hand Loom Table Linen, only 80 cents

White Linen Towels $2·25 per dozen

White Linen Towels, fringed, $2·75 per dozen.

White Linen Huck, for Toweling, 31 cents per yard.

Half Bleached Huck, for Toweling, 22 and 25 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS.

Valencia, Mozambique, and De Laines, 25 cents.

Silk Embroidered Poka Dot Mohair, 37½ cents.

One case yard wide English Chintz, 23 cents.

25 dozen Men's Bro Half-Hose, regularly made, 45 cents. 4 14 6trp*

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR INSURING AGAINST

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Capital, - - - $250,000

President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY

Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.

INDUCEMENTS.

The rates of premium are very low

The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.

No Medical Examination is Required,

And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease, can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.

No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.

POLICIES ISSUED BY

LANCASTER & GASKILL,

N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts

3 10rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS,

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. (4 4 2mrp

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT OF THE KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

We have established a branch of our business in Philadelphia, where orders for all our stock, including GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRY STRAWBERRY, and BLACKBERRY PLANTS, CURRANT and GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, etc. etc., will receive prompt attention.

JUCUNDA—OUR No 700 STRAWBERRY.

The most valuable Strawberry of which we have any knowledge. A good supply of Plants constantly on hand. Also,

AGRICULTURIST,

And all other desirable kinds

Plants grown in POTS or BOXES, for bearing FIRST SEASON, of the above two named kinds, can be furnished in any quantity.

Price List free of charge.

DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 10 cents. J. KNOX.

3 21wim No. 727 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER.—Having commenced the manufacture of

THE BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER

IN

PHILADELPHIA,

we are fully prepared to fill orders to any amount.

Sizes from 3 to 10 feet.

DEALERS are particularly requested to call and see them.

J. KNOX,

No. 727 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

Liberal discount made to dealers. 3 21 wim

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

MAGNESIA CRUCIBLES.

Connected with the Museum of Artillery in Paris is a very fine laboratory for the trial of the various metals proposed to be used by guns and cannon. This is presided over by Captain Caron, an exceedingly ingenious and capable man, who is not content with examining merely what is sent to him by the Government, but is himself constantly engaged upon original researches into the properties of the metals and the best methods for using them. We are indebted to him for our knowledge of several of the rare metals, and for economical ways in which to prepare them.

Captain Caron has recently been investigating the origin of the bubbles which form in cast-steel just as it is setting, and greatly deteriorates its value. He has propounded the theory that the carbon of the steel and the silicate of iron, from the silica of the crucible, react upon each other to produce the gas which occasions the bubbles. The silicate of iron in a state of fusion, by contact with the carbon of the steel, gives rise to carbonic oxide gas. In order to prevent this reaction it will be necessary to make use of crucibles which contain no silica, and which will endure a high heat. Saint Clair Deville has employed crucibles of magnesia for melting some of the metals, and it is thought that they can be made suitable for the fusion of steel. Captain Caron advises all melters and refiners to try lime or magnesia crucibles as a substitute for those containing silica. All the difficulties encountered in the preparation of the crucibles are not yet overcome, but the question appears to be approaching its final solution.

ETCHING ON GLASS.

To render glass opaque, the following method is employed in the establishment of Baccara. The object to be etched is to be immersed in the following magma:—one thousand parts of water, two hundred and fifty parts of well-crystallized fluohydrate of fluoride of potassium and two hundred and fifty parts of chloride of ammonium, to which either some sulphate of ammonia, oxalate of potassa or chloride of zinc is to be added. The etched surface is soon covered with insoluble opaque salts, and the transparency of the glass destroyed.

This fluoride of potassium is the salt which Dr. Gibbs proposes to employ in the preparation of pure oxides of some of the metals, and its manufacture in large quantities would be of great service in the arts.

GUIDE TO THE EXPOSITION.

Hachette & Co., of Paris, have published a guide to the Universal Exposition of 1867. It is compiled from official documents, and gives a foretaste of what the commissioners propose to accomplish. It may serve to show how near the realization comes to the grand schemes proposed by the commissioners.

TUNNEL UNDER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

English engineers have recently been in Paris to obtain the authorization of the French Government to have soundings and measurements made on the French coast with reference to the construction of a tunnel from Calais to Dover. The distance would be at least thirty miles. It appears to be an impossible engineering problem, but the Mont Cenis tunnel is cited in support of the feasibility of the scheme.

There are few undertakings the success of which would be hailed with greater satisfaction by the travelling public than this. No traveller to the Continent can ever forget that wretched English Channel and the miserable little tubs of steamboats in which passengers are ferried across.

ANALYSIS OF MINERAL WATERS.

Dr. Gœpmann, of Syracuse, has published some investigations upon the subject of the due allowance to be made for the influence of mixtures of salts in solution upon the composition of mineral waters. In making up the results of their analyses, chemists have hitherto been in the habit of assigning the strongest acid to the strongest base, without taking into consideration the influence of mixtures upon the formation of salts. Dr. Gœpmann has shown:—1. That carbonate of magnesia, in the presence of sulphate of lime and free carbonic acid, will yield sulphate of magnesia, carbonate of lime, and some basic carbonate of magnesia. 2. That carbonate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, free carbonic acid, and chloride of sodium, form chloride of magnesium, sulphate of soda, and carbonate of lime. 3. That carbonate of magnesia and chloride of calcium mutually decompose each other. 4. That carbonate of lime and chloride of magnesium are indifferent in their behavior towards each other.

If the views of Dr. Gœpmann are correct, the analyses of mineral waters will have to be subjected to a new arrangement founded upon the influence of salts in determining chemical decomposition. This is a new and important contribution to the literature of mineral waters.

Dr. Chandler has remarked, in a long and very able paper on the same subject, that the temperature of the water and the pressure of steam must be taken into account as modifying the reactions of the salts. The same subject has also been ably treated by Mr. T. Sterry Hunt.

A HOT SUMMER.

If we examine the tables of mean temperature for a series of years, we shall find that there is a tolerably uniform rising and descending scale. If the winter be cold the summer is apt to be hot. Therefore, look out for warm weather the coming summer, unless the meteorologists are at fault in their calculations.

TO EXTINGUISH FIRES.

A large fire from petroleum was extinguished in some vaults in Nantes by a paitful of a solution of sal ammoniac (chloride of ammonium). Dilute aqua ammonia will serve as well. As chloride of ammonium can be had at any time in the lower part of the city, it could often be employed to great advantage, and ought not to be forgotten.

ALLOYS OF MANGANESE.

Dr. Prieger, of Bonn, has prepared alloys of manganese and iron and manganese and copper.

An intimate mixture of black oxide of manganese, powdered charcoal and iron filings or turnings is made in a black lead crucible holding thirty to fifty pounds. A covering is made of charcoal, fluor spar, and common salt, and the contents of the crucible exposed for several hours to a white heat. On breaking the crucible the alloy of manganese and iron will be found as a perfectly homogeneous button. Two equivalents of manganese and one equivalent of iron give an alloy containing sixty-six per cent. of manganese; four of manganese and one of iron gives about eighty per cent. of manganese. Both alloys are harder than the hardest steel: they are capable of a high polish, fuse at a red heat, do not oxidize in the air, and only partially in water; their color is between that of steel and silver; they could be used for journal-boxes and bearings of machinery, and would be useful in affording a method for the introduction of given quantities of manganese to iron or steel castings.

The so-called crystallized iron now employed in the manufacture of safes owes its peculiar properties to the manganese contained in the metal. In the preparation of the iron use is made of the franklinite ore of New Jersey, instead of the black oxide of manganese employed by Dr. Prieger. The alloy of manganese and copper is prepared in a similar manner, and is very hard. The properties of this latter alloy are not sufficiently understood by our workers in metals. As there are large deposits of black oxide of manganese near Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, in the vicinity of the native copper, there is a fine opportunity for investigation on the part of the metallurgists of that region.

SILVERING ON GLASS.

Professor Boettiger has simplified the methods hitherto employed for this purpose. He prepares two stock bottles as follows: First, a reducing liquid: Dissolve one drachm of nitrate of silver in one ounce of distilled water, and add this gradually to a boiling solution of Seignette salts (forty-eight grains of the salt to forty-eight ounces of distilled water), and boil for five or ten minutes; filter the liquid after it is cold. Second, a silvering solution: One dracham of nitrate of silver dissolved in one ounce distilled water; a solution of sal ammoniac added by drops until the precipitate formed begins to vanish, then add twelve ounces of distilled water, and filter. For the purpose of silvering take equal volumes of the two standard solutions, and if the surface to be coated with the metal be a pane of glass, a rim of wax, half an inch in height, can be made on all sides of it, and the mixed solutions poured on and left in quiet. If a hollow glass vessel is to be silvered, it can be filled with the liquid—ten minutes is often sufficient for the deposition of the thin film of silver—if the glass is to be used as a mirror, the metallic surface can be protected by a varnish prepared by dissolving asphaltum in benzine.

Silver mirrors reflect nearly all of the rays of light, and literally enable us "to see ourselves as others see us," whereas nearly half of the light is lost in the case of the quicksilver mirror, and often a yellow or distorted image is reflected. It was at one time proposed to make mirrors of silver, and the arrangements were completed for that purpose near Nuremberg. The outbreak of the civil war in America so affected the trade, that the project was abandoned, and it has not since been resumed. Liebig is sanguine in the belief that the time is not far distant when silver mirrors will supplant all others.

THE NAVY.

The Formation of Two More Foreign Squadrons.

The orders from the Navy Department to prepare for service as a flagship the *Pensacola*, a fine vessel of the *Hartford* class, is probably the first step towards the formation of a new foreign squadron to be known as the South Pacific Squadron. The cruising ground of this squadron will probably be from Panama along the west coast of South America, thence southward and westward, including New Zealand, Australia, Tasmania, and the islands of the Pacific.

Certainly this will be one of the most interesting cruising grounds of any in the world, and one which hitherto has been rarely visited by our vessels of war except for exploring purposes. The ports to be visited will be Panama, Callao, Valparaiso, Talcapamo, Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart Town, Auckland, Monguinui, Otahette, Rotomah, and various other places in the Kings Mills Group, Marquesas, Society, and Friendly Islands. This squadron will probably consist of seven vessels of second and third rates, and will compare favorably with the squadrons of other naval powers in those waters. In fact, it will be larger than any of them.

It is also reported that a new squadron will shortly be organized, to be known as the Indian Ocean Squaoron. As yet, we have not been informed what vessels will compose it, but it will probably consist of about five vessels of second and third rates. This new cruising ground will comprise the vast oceanic basin separated from the Pacific, on the east, by Australia and the Asiatic Archipelago; bounded on the south by a line drawn from the Cape of Good Hope to Bass Strait, divided from the Atlantic by Africa, on the west, and inclosed by the countries of Asia, on the north. The chief seaports are Calcutta and Bombay, in India; Malacca, in the Asiatic Archipelago; Aden, Mocha, and Muscat, in Arabia; and Zanzibar and other lesser ports, in Africa.

The presence of a number of war vessels of the United States in these waters will be of much service to our merchants, as it will make the passage among the islands and through the straits much more safe than formerly, and break up the piratical expeditions which have of late been so frequent in that locality. The climate in this quarter of the globe is delightful, the scenery beautiful, and a two or three years' cruise in these latitudes, in one of our fine war vessels, will be an interesting event in the lives of our naval officers.

With these two new additions the strength of our foreign squadrons will be as follows:—

	Vessels.		Guns.
European	7		102
Pacific	18		211
Brazilian	9		96
East Indian	6		61
West Indian	7		86
South Pacific, about	7	about	80
Indian Ocean, about	5	about	60
Total	58		686

HOME SQUADRON.

	Vessels.		Guns.
Atlantic	9		78
Gulf	16		134
Fishing grounds, about	10	about	120
Total	35		332

A South Carolina Romeo and Juliet.

Mr. Browne, the Columbia (S. C.) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writes:—

"It appears that true love has been revived in this State, from the following narrative, communicated by an acquaintance whom I knew in the Army of the Southwest:

"Early in the struggle, a young lawyer entered the Rebel service from this town, and obtained a Captain's commission, deferring an engagement of marriage with a young woman of high social position and broad acres of cotton (disassociated from any in her toilette), until the contest had terminated. The loving twain agreed, if one should die before the other, the survivor should follow to the tomb, and they made such promises as did the fair "Imogene" to "Alonzo the Brave." At the battle of Five Forks, in Virginia, the Captain was killed; and the sad news being communicated to his mistress, she made her will, and prepared for death, though carefully concealing her determination from her relatives.

"A few weeks after the fall of the young officer, the morning following the afternoon of his funeral, which she attended pale and tearless as a statue, she was found dead in her bed. Her parents said she had expired of congestion of the brain, but a note left by their daughter informed them of her intention to commit suicide, which she did with hydrocyanic acid; and, as the sentimental religious rhapsodists would have us believe, joined her love in a realm of happiness, where the amaranth of affection forever blooms."

The Release of Semmes.

We reproduce from the Mobile *Times*, April 8, the following in relation to the release of Semmes, the ex-Confederate admiral:—

OUR GLORIOUS PRESIDENT AND ADMIRAL SEMMES.

A despatch to the Hon. Percy Walker, dated April 6, reads thus:—

"RELEASED TO DAY. "RAPHAEL SEMMES."

Let the nation be jubilant over this new evidence of magnanimity and independence.

ADMIRAL SEMMES.—The friends of Admiral Raphael Semmes sent us his name as candidate for Judge of the Probate Court for Mobile county, and some of them had the impudence to tender payment for the same.

Now, these men will get themselves into trouble. The Mobile *Times* has no more money than it knows what to do with, but it never yet took a cent from a soldier, or the widow or orphan of a soldier.

MOBILE, April 7.—Editor Mobile *Times*:—Inasmuch as Admiral Semmes had been spoken of before his arrest as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge, I have all the while been determined not to be an opposing candidate if he should be released and be a candidate; that event having happened, you will please discontinue my name as a candidate for that office. J. J. T. WILSON.

A Veto by Governor Ward, of New Jersey.

Governor Ward, of New Jersey, has returned to the Secretary of State, with his objections, the bill to lease the Wet Basin property, at Jersey City, to the sugar house proprietors. He explains his reasons for this course at some length. He states that the Morris Canal Company are in possession of the property, and that the bill proposes to dispossess them without any compensation, for an immense outlay of money for valuable improvements, which have added to the wealth of the State. He reveals the fact that the Morris Canal Company, who have hitherto occupied the property in question as shore owners, and without compensation, have given him their guarantee to take a lease on better terms—offering to pay $20,000 per year rent, in place of $15,000 to be paid by the parties who would take possession under the bill.

FALL OF A REMARKABLE TREE.—During a violent gale which occurred in the Dunkeld district in Scotland last month, a large number of trees, some of them of unusual size, were uprooted. In the garden of Duncrub, belonging to Lord Rollo, a fir tree worthy of note was blown down. It was eighty feet in height, and the circumference at the root was eighteen feet. This tree was planted in 1706 to commemorate the union between England and Scotland.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved fo LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 6

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,
BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."
Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.
Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 6 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

CHALLENGE LIGHT!
Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.
BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT
No chimney! No smoke! No grease.
Sold by Inventors,
KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.
AGENTS WANTED.
Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil, as our chinery Oil is warranted not to gum or chill. $1 25 per Gallon. 3 15

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE. PRICE $100.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAPER HANGINGS,
FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,
No. 52 North NINTH Street.
WALL PAPERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
4 5 1m *DECORATIONS, ETC.*

WILEY & BROTHER
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand.
Of all descriptions, Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
1 24wfm MARBLE WORKS,
No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords
Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 6

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 6

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 6 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 6 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 9 12

CONTINENTAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING, BATHING AND PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT.
PETER SIEGFRIED,
3 20 1m Proprietor.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand.
Of all descriptions, Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL,
Beg leave to inform the public that they have now open their
SPRING STOCK
OF
CARPETINGS,
NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS
OF
Foreign and Domestic Manufacture,
Which they offer at prices corresponding with
THE DECLINE IN GOLD.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTER.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPET.
We offer the above in all widths, with borders for Halls and Stairs.
Also Imperial Three-Ply Carpet
Extra Superfine Ingrain.
JUST RECEIVED,
WHITE, RED, CHECKED, AND FANCY
Canton Mattings,
OF ALL WIDTHS.
McCallums, Crease & Sloan,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.
3 24 1mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETINGS
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.
Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.
J. T. DELACROIX,
4 12 1m No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Chesnut and Market.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS!
LEEDOM & SHAW
Are now opening a full assortment of
Foreign and Domestic Carpets.
These goods will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, to correspond with the FALL OF GOLD.
No. 910 ARCH Street,
3 28 1m ABOVE NINTH

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN, ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD, N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR, CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE, HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 6

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
DIRECTORS.
James Brown, Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy, Lemuel Coffin,
William D. Lewis, J. Hillborn Jones,
William B. Bullock, John Woodside,
William N. Needles, William C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor, J. N. Hutchinson,
JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71		$105,000 00
120 000	" 6 "	'81	128 100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes		194,375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		53,250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan		112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,75
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		5,560 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call		40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property		170,700 0
$1,026,850	Par. Market value		$986,560 00
	Real Estate		36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made		121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		49 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value		2,910 0
	Cash in Banks	$55,856 89	
	Cash in Drawer	678 48	
			56,535 37
			$1,253,630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hope,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	B. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Laboucaide,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William G. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 51
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 83.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 123

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $2000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
H. G Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS

Samuel R Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Joshua H. Morris,	J. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 23 6
OFFICE, No 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.—It is said that since the death of Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, in full accreement with the royal family, uses the influence of the Government in behalf of the Broad Church party. The successor of Dr. Whewell, as Master of Trinity, is said to be a Broad Church man.

SCOTLAND.—The Free Church of Scotland has 790 ministers and 869 churches. It is larger than the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, which has 560 ministers.

SOUTH AFRICA.—From Natal it is reported that the successor of Dr. Colenso, as Bishop of Natal, has been selected, and that all the English Bishops have agreed to recognize the new Bishop.

FRANCE.—The grand preliminary convention for taking steps for a new translation of the Bible, which has been in course of preparation for years, held its first session in Paris on the 23d of March. The leading men of the Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish Churches have united for the first time in this great work, the object being to combat infidelity, and especially the writings of such men as Renan.

FRENCH PROTESTANTS.—Reformed Church:—150 consistories, 489 parishes, 292 "annexes," 895 churches, 1304 schools, 661 pastors. Lutheran Church:—44 consistories, 232 parishes, 199 "annexes," 392 churches, 658 schools, 303 pastors. Independent Churches:—195 churches, 98 pastors.

DOMESTIC.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The *Central Presbyterian*, Richmond, counts up the strength of the denomination South, thus:—Synods, 10; Presbyteries, 46; churches, 1112; ministers, 646; licentiates, 85; candidates, 45; communicants, 72,616. To these it adds the United Synod communicants, whose aggregate (before the war) was 11,448; Synods, 3; Presbyterics, 12; churches, 165; ministers, 110; licentiates, 6; candidates, 20. Thus the aggregate of ministers in the United Church is 811; of licentiates, 91; of candidates, 65; and of communicants, 83,821. Of these 12,473 are colored people.

—The General Assemblies of both branches meet this year in St. Louis, May 17. It is expected the Old School Presbyterian Church will be again the scene of very animated discussion. It is believed that a majority will stand by the deliverances of former years, while the friends of the South, and also those who are opposed to any deliverances on subjects like loyalty and slavery, will demand a repeal, or at least a modincation.

—Lane Seminary has graduated 481 ministers since it commenced, of whom 411 are still living, and are laboring in twenty different States of the Union—in India, China, Palestine, Africa, the West Indies, and among the North American Indians. The library of the Seminary now contains nearly 14,000 volumes.

—There are now five German Presbyterian Churches in the Presbytery of Newark.

METHODIST.—The Central Centenary Committee has resolved that in view of the universal interest of the Church, and of the manifest signs of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit of Grace, we have decided to recommend that the month of October be devoted to protracted religious services throughout the whole extent of American Methodism.

—The city or district of Brooklyn contains at least a dozen Methodist churches and schools, with the usual complement of churches of other denominations.

—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, assembled in New Orleans, Wednesday, April 4, Bishop Andrew, the senior Bishop, presiding; being assisted also by Bishop Early. There were one hundred of the one hundred and fifty delegates present at the opening of the session.

—The papers of the denomination continue to report extensive revivals and large accessions to the churches.

CONGREGATIONAL.—In Boston, New Haven, Hartford, and numerous towns and cities in New England, an unprecedented degree of religious enthusiasm is reported in the churches.

EPISCOPAL.—Bishop Stevens has arrived in London, in improved health.

—The Trustees of Trinity College, Hartford, have elected to the presidency of that institution the Rev. Dr. Payne, Rector of St. George's Church, Schenectady.

BAPTIST.—It is stated that the Baptists have more members South than North. The whole number of members in the Union is 1,040,000.

—The colored Baptists of Charleston, S. C., having been deprived of their meeting-house by their white brethren, an effort to build a new church for themselves is now being made. At a recent meeting of their people held for the purpose of raising contributions to aid this object, a number of colored women, having no money to offer, brought their market baskets filled with eggs.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A young American lady, brought up in the Christian faith, joined the Jewish Church at Chicago a few days ago.

—There are now twenty ordained native ministers of the gospel in the Sandwich Islands.

—Rev. Dr. Wood received eighty-seven persons, seventy-five on profession, to his church in Geneva, N. Y., on Sunday, April 8.

—Over six hundred conversions are reported in Newark, N. J.

—The *Evangelist* of last week reports 500 conversions in Buffalo, N. Y.; in Rochester, 100; in Lima, 50; Geneva, 80; Lockport, 350; in Auburn, 225; Weston, 50; in Carlisle, Pa., 160; and large numbers in various other places, showing an extraordinary state of religious feeling throughout the country.

LORDS VS. COMMONS.—An amusing practical conflict between lords and people took place recently in the town of Birkhampstead, England. Earl Brownlow chose to enclose the town common, two miles long and a mile broad; but Mr. Augustus Smith, as the owner of an adjacent estate, and therefore as a commoner, acting in concert with his neighbors, determined to test his right to this course in a very practical way. The whole of the iron railing, consisting of stout uprights, five feet high, and with broad metal bands at intervals, was thrown down before daylight, Mr. Smith and the commoners taking all responsibility, chartering a railroad train, and engaging one hunored and twenty men to do the work. The men were told off in detachments a dozen strong; the joints of the railings were first loosened by hammers and chisels, and crowbars did the rest. Before 6 o'clock in the morning the whole enclosure was levelled to the ground, each stout upright having the metal bands, its tributaries, first folded neatly round it and then laid upon the turf. The people came in by thousands, strolling over the common and cutting and taking away morsels of gorse, to prove, as they said, "the place was their own again."

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.—A Washington correspondent says that Congress will not adjourn without providing for the organization of the next Congress on the basis of the exclusion of the Southern Representatives. It seems that a bill has been framed, or is rather in course of framing, by the Judiciary Committee of the House, which will provide certain rules of conduct to be observed by the Clerk at the organization of the fortieth Congress. The Clerk's duties, as all are aware, are pretty well defined in the Constitution, and if there is to be any change in the same, it should properly be offered as an amendment to that instrument.

LONDON CABS.—The London *Workingman* says:—"Cab manufacture in London is an important branch of trade; for on the first day of the present year there were as many as six thousand and seventeen licensed at Somerset House, which would probably give seven hundred or eight hundred new ones a year. London traffic is of a very trying and exhausting nature; so that the Hansom horse usually closes his career in this line in about three years. If a cab is only working during the day it wants two horses; but if it is going day and night there must be a relay of three."

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading and Paving of Twenty-second, Alter, and Twenty-third Streets, in the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Twenty-second street, from Washington avenue to Federal street, Alter street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second street, and Twenty-third street, from Washington avenue to Federal street, for the paving thereof. The conditions of the contract shall be, that the contractor shall collect the cost of said paving from the owners of property thereon. And he shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep said streets in good repair for three years after the paving is finished. And the Chief Commissioner is also authorized to grade said streets to the established grade of the city, at a cost not exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars: Provided, That the same shall be advertised according to law, and the work to be given to the lowest bidder.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
Providing for the Protection of Persons Engaged in Keeping in Repair the Police and Fire Alarm and other Telegraphic Lines in the City of Philadelphia.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to post, paste, or fasten any printed, painted, or written sign, show bill, placard, circular, or advertisement of any description whatsoever upon any telegraph pole or post within the city of Philadelphia.

Section 2. Any person violating any of the provisions mentioned in the first section of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay for each offense a penalty of five dollars, to be sued for and recovered as penalties are by law recoverable.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Authorizing the Mayor to offer a Reward.

Whereas, The citizens of the city of Philadelphia have been startled by the murder of eight peaceable citizens in the most cold blooded manner: and whereas, the Councils of said city deem it their duty to use every exertion in their power to secure the murderer or murderers of the said citizens; therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to offer such additional reward or rewards as he may deem necessary to secure the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder of the Deering family in the First Ward of the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Commissioner of City Property.

Whereas, Sunday, April the fifteenth, is the Anniversary of the death of our late beloved Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, who fell from wounds received at the hands of the assassin Booth, and is mourned by the American people as a martyr to Liberty and Republican institutions; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That as a mark of respect for the memory of Abraham Lincoln, that the Commissioner of City Property be and is hereby directed to display the National Flag at half-mast from all the public buildings on the fifteenth day of April next, and on the same day of the month of April in each succeeding year.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Extend its Line of Telegraph to their property on the Delaware River, in the First Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company be and hereby is authorized to extend its line of telegraph from Washington street wharf to their property on the Delaware river, in the First Ward, by such route as the Chief Commissioner of Highways may consider the most direct and convenient to facilitate the business of the Company, and as will be consistent with the interests of the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES. CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivaled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1041 WALNUT Street. 3 21 lm*rp

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 5 No. 1122 MARKET STREET,

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 3

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [4 7

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 16 6m

Also, ENGINE HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40c. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE!
BY GRIMAULT & CIE.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH.

This Syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night-sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and Iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anæmia.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anæmia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs

NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,
is instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA,
a vegetable substance used from time immemorial *in Brazil, and entirely inoffensive.*

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.

Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOTS:
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & Cie.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon.
45 RUE RICHELIEU.
In New York, at T. M. BECKER'S,
No. 129 GRAND Street.
IN PHILADELPHIA,
[3 19 mth2m
At FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO'S.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
3 2 3m A. BROWN.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

MEDICAL.

ELECTROPATHY.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,
THE
SCIENTIFIC
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,
Are treating with remarkable success all acute and Chronic Diseases, at their
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
One Door East of Thirteenth Street.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated about TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact, had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Drs. GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen who have been treated successfully by us:—

GEORGE GRANT, No. 619 Chesnut street.
R. T DESILVER, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
General PLEASONTON, No. 816 Spruce street.
Major-General PLEASONTON, U. S. Army.
Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge CADWALADER, New York city.
Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg, Pa.
EDWIN FORREST, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. BALL, of Philadelphia.
Rev. DANIEL CLARK, Illinois.
Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
EMANUEL REY, Attorney at Law, No. 707 Sansom street.
DR. GEORGE W. FREED, Lancaster city, Penna.
DR. WM. B. BROWN, Girard House.
REV. MR. MALLORY, Norristown, Penna.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William street, New York city.
C. CUMMINGS, Stuyvesant street, New York city.
H. C. SHURILEFF, No. 3722 Market street.
JOHN M. BURST, No. 1229 South Broad street.
G. W. McFARLANE, Germantown, Philadelphia.
Consultation and examinations free of charge.
An interesting Circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & SHEDD,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
3 31 sm&th2m Philadelphia.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street.
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafien, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1128 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Girard street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1108 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 612 S. Front street.
S. W. Howard, No. 11 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 527 S. second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1432 Sansom street.
W. A. Thomas, No. 26 S. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
F. E. Thomas, No. 126 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Santord, Opera Manager.
John Magennis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists.
N. E. corner Fine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5 26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6 05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria. J W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA; THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTH-WEST, AND THE CANADAS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.
At 8 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesberre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc. etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9 35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 A. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7 25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8 20 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 12 45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1 45 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 05 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7 35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9 00 P. M. Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8 00 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 05 A. M. and 12 30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M. and 1 48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 45 A. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 52 A. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1 45 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6 45 and 11 A. M., and 7 15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7 45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4 00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street Philadelphia, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Fort Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and all the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.. 3·00
At 12 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express..... 2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger).... 2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket..... 2·25
2d Class Ticket..... 1·50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5 8 and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... $3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... 2·25
The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·00 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

DELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M., and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
March 12, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville and all Intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M and 3 P. M.
For Cape May and Intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 2·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and Intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.
Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
J VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·15 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 3·40 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
For all descriptions,
Always on hand.
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT street,
No 630 CHESNUT Street
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTION.—The West New Jersey Baptist Sunday School Convention assembled in the meeting-house of the Bordentown Baptist Church on Tuesday last, the President, J. D. Tustin, in the chair. The Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor of the Tabernacle Church, Camden, was appointed Secretary pro tem. The session was opened with prayer and singing. In the absence of the Executive Committee, a new one was appointed by the President. The President appointed the following Committees:—On Applications of New Schools; to Nominate Officers; on Obituaries; and on Next Place of Meeting; all of which brought in their reports during the session, which were approved. The usual letters for the past year were read, exhibiting an unusual degree of religious interest in the churches and Sabbath Schools represented in the Convention. Many of the pupils have been converted during the past year. Appropriate resolutions were passed in which the officers and members of the Convention expressed their heartfelt gratitude to God for the great success that had attended their efforts during the year in extending the influence of the Sabbath School, and in the conversion of so many of the dear youth. A number of eloquent and appropriate speeches were made on the occasion, in reference to the question, "How shall the spiritual interests of the youth lately converted in the Sabbath Schools be best promoted?" The next meeting will be at Mount Holly, on the second Tuesday in April, 1867.

AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.—The leading politicians of Camden city and county are taking measures to commence at an early day the canvass which will result in the election of Congressmen and Legislators the coming fall. The Union party will work with redoubled energy to secure a majority in the Legislature, so that the position of United States Senator will not remain unfilled another year by the action of one man in their ranks. The Democrats will also work hard for the same purpose.

HANDSOME ENGINE.—The Franklin Engine Company, of Germantown, have provided themselves with a new and fine steamer, which has been kept in the Weccacoe Engine Company's house, in Camden, for a few days past. It is from the Auboskeag works, and was taken home to Germantown this morning.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT.—Coroner Roberts held a view of the body of the child who was killed by being run over by a loaded wagon, yesterday, and the decision was arrived at that the sad occurrence was a mere accident.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.—On Sunday morning six persons were received into membership of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, and in the evening six more were baptized.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

ARRESTED.—James Young was arrested last evening on the charge of highway robbery. It appears that a Mr. Gallagher was walking along Lombard street, near Second, about 12 o'clock on Easter Sunday night, when he was overtaken by a man who represented himself to belong to the Harbor Police, and who entered into conversation with Gallagher. In an unguarded moment Gallagher was knocked down by the pretended police officer, and robbed of a pocket-book and coat and hat.

Yesterday evening Gallagher was walking along Walnut street in company with Officer Broomal, when he passed a man having on him what he (Gallagher) recognized as his coat. The fellow was stopped, but immediately undertook to make his escape. After running a short distance he was arrested, and locked up. A number of pawn tickets were found in his possession.

THE GREAT TRAGEDY.—There are no new developments in the great murder case worth recording. A man made his appearance at the Central Station this morning, who claims to be an old acquaintance of Probst, both in Germany and this country. He states that he knows his whole history, and requested permission to see the prisoner, in order to try and get a full statement from him in the way of a confession. Chief Detective Franklin will accompany the man to Moyamensing Prison to-day, and afford him an interview with Probst. It is estimated that ten thousand persons visited the scene of the tragedy yesterday. Penknives were used all over the premises, and thousands of persons carried away relics. Some bark was discovered on a tree containing blood, but the knives of relic hunters stripped the tree of its bark.

A BOLD ROBBERY IN DAY-TIME.—During the funeral of the Dearing family, on Saturday afternoon last, the family of Mr. Grubb, who reside in Juniper street, below Locust, went out to witness the sad scene. A thief took advantage of the absence of the family, and broke into the house, and commenced ransacking it from top to bottom, in quest of valuables. The bedclothes were upset and household utensils scattered around in great confusion. A twenty-dollar note, which was overlooked by the thief, was found on the floor when the family returned. It is believed that the thief secured a watch, which he carried off.

BURGLAR ATTACKED BY A DOG.—On Saturday night the residence of Mr. Charles McGinley, at Manayunk, was entered by a would-be burglar, by climbing over a shed and getting in at a back window. The family hearing a noise, were aroused, when the fellow proceeded to effect his escape. A dog belonging to a Mr. Brown, who resides next door, made an attack on the retreating burglar, and grabbed him by the leg. The owner of the dog came to the thief's rescue. Not understanding the real facts of the case he called the animal off, when the thief beat a hasty retreat and got off.

A SACRILIGIOUS THIEF.—On Friday night the priest's residence, adjoining the Catholic Church, on Price street, Germantown, was entered by a basement window, and the sacrilegious thief attempted to break open what is known as the tabernacle, in which certain sacred articles are kept, and which stood upon an altar. The tabernacle was defaced and broken, but the thief did not succeed in getting anything. A hole was drilled through the door of the tabernacle, but an entrance could not be effected into it.

ARRESTED AFTER A LONG DRIVE.—Henry Manderfield, alias Wilson, hired a carriage and pair of horses at Reading recently, under pretense of taking his sister out riding. His ride was a long one, for he drove all the way to this city, where he attempted to sell the team, which was valued at $650, for $225. He was suspected and arrested, and the above facts leaked out, when he was sent back to Reading for trial.

THE GREAT SALE OF PICTURES.—Very considerable excitement is felt in fine art circles in regard to the approaching sale conducted by Mr. Robinson. The collection contains some special gems, to which it is our intention to refer specially in another issue. In the meantime, we urge all who admire fine paintings to call at Mr. Robinson's gallery, and examine the pictures. The large sales of first-class paintings is an indication of a growing taste for art in the country which is very gratifying.

CONSPIRACY TO ROB.—On Saturday evening, while a colored man was engaged in paying a colored woman some money, at a house in the neighborhood of Eighth and St. Mary's street he was approached by two other men, and the money in his possession forced from him. He cried murder, when the woman and her accomplices, who are named Virginia Chippey, Charles Manning, and George Nixon, were arrested.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—Charles Sanders, a New York pickpocket, was arrested by Officer Girard, of the Harbor Police, on Saturday evening, at Franks' auction store, Second and Noble streets, while attempting to pick a man's pocket. He was committed to prison by Alderman Toland.

THE BITER BITTEN.—On Saturday night, a burglar entered the premises of Mr. John Campbell, situated on the hill back of Manayunk, and after looking around, could find nothing to take away that suited his fancy, except a bee-hive. The bees not relishing such an invasion of their domain, emerged from their hive in large numbers, and made a general attack on the fellow. He was stung about the eyes until he was nearly blinded, when he ran off as fast as his legs would carry him, almost screaming with pain.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—About ten o'clock on Saturday night the residence of Thomas O'Brien, in Grape street, between Cresson and Main street, Manayunk, was entered by a burglar, who attempted to carry off a trunk. The family upstairs were alarmed by the noise, when the thief took to his heels and escaped.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A CHURCH.—Last night the Presbyterian Church at Holmesburg was entered by some scoundrels, whose object was unquestionably plunder, but fortunately they had their labor for their pains, as they obtained nothing.

FELL FROM A BRIDGE.—About 6 o'clock on Friday evening a man named Robert Krishmelch fell from a bridge on Brown street, near the Germantown Railroad, and fractured his hip.

TO CLOTHIERS.—Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.
BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE NAUGHTY SON—
"Bill, you young scamp, did I not say
You should not buy new clothes to-day?
To have my words obeyed I meant,
As though I were the President!"
"Well, dad, and even in that case
I mean to have the *Senate's* place,
Though *you* veto any measure,
I can pass it at my pleasure;
And so it comes that, after all,
I've got a suit from Tower Hall!"
We have—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as....$5 00
" " " Pants " 4 00
" " " Vests " 2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for.....$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats as low as.....$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants " 5 00
" " Cloth Vests " 4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for..... 20 00
All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14·50.
Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned.* We make no no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys'), surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.
BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

CIVIL WRIGHT'S BILL!—
Those whose wrongs or bodies
want redressing, are invited,
before it is too late,
to look into the merits of this Bill, and to
communicate its teachings to their neighbors,
Let all citizens awaken to the facts herein contained!
Below we give an exact copy of the Bill, taken from the file in the House:—
PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1866.
CIVIL WRIGHT, Esq.—
Bought of CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Clothiers under the "Continental."
To one Spring Suit (all wool Scotch)... .....$25.
Received payment,
CHARLES STOKES & Co., one-price Clothing,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

CURTAINS SELLING OFF.—More Dollar Lace Curtains. Just received, a large lot of Auction Curtains at $1, also at 2, 3, and 5 dollars; and some of the finest *real* Lace Curtains ever introduced in this market, at cheaper rates than before the war, *for cash*, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—At the urgent solicitation of numerous valued patrons, we have opened a department for Ladies' Dress-making, with suitable reception rooms for the fitting, etc., where we are now prepared to execute all orders in the best and latest European style, with the utmost promptness.
Ladies need fear no disappointment in regard to their orders being delivered punctually at the time promised.
J. W. PROCTOR & Co.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been before the public many years. Each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world. The Troches are pronounced universally superior to all other articles used for similar purposes. For relieving Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been *proved* reliable.

LACE CURTAINS.—Slightly damaged real Lace Curtains, heavily worked, some of which are the most elegant ever introduced in this market. Also, Nottingham Curtains, from auction, some as low as $1, selling off at Patten's Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES SELLING OFF.—More Dollar Shades at Patten's. Just received from auction sales a lot of Shades, which shall be sold as low as a Dollar at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR THE HAIR.—"Lyon's Kathairon" eradicates scurf and dandruff, keeps the head cool and clean, makes the hair rich and glossy, prevents it from turning grey and falling off, and restores it upon prematurely bald heads. For sale everywhere.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs of superior quality, style, execution and finish; likenesses of rare accuracy. Now is the time to secure satisfactory pictures. B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

TO DESTROY MOTHS—
Camphorated Vetivert,
Sold at Parrish's, No. 800 Arch street.

NEW LACE CURTAINS.—At Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

EDMUNDS—CROWELL.—On the 14th instant, by the Rev. Morris C. Stephen, Acting Master ELI D. EDMUNDS, United States Navy, to Miss LYDIA J., daughter of Thomas P. Crowell, of Norfolk, Va. (Norfolk papers please copy.)

MCEWAN—KARCHER.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. George Maddock, JAMES E. MCEWAN to MARY A. KARCHER, both of this city.

DIED.

BREMER.—On the morning of the 14th instant, JOSEPH A., youngest child of Joseph A. and Elizabeth W. Bremer, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 928 N. Fifth street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

DORSEY.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. AMANDA DORSEY, in the 42d year of her age, widow of the late George W. Dorsey.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1040 Buttonwood street, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

ERWIG.—On the 14th instant, CLEMENT ERWIG, in the 87th year of his age.

The male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Lazaretto road, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Wednesday morning, the 18th instant, at 8 o'clock, without further notice.

FOCER.—On the 15th instant, Mr. FRANKLIN S. FOCER, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Ark of Safety Division, No. 385, S. of T., and Radiant Star Lodge, No. 232, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon next at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 170 Laurel street, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to St. John's M. E. Church Vault.

REED.—Early on the morning of the 15th instant, LEONARD JEWELL, only child of Henry H. and Emily E. Reed, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1425 Chesnut street, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—On the 14th instant, SARAH S., wife of George M. Wilson.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, Fourth-day morning, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Chesnut Hill Depot, to meet the cars leaving Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

A BRUTAL MURDER, OR A MIDNIGHT burglary, might perhaps be prevented if you now supplied yourself with a Watchman's Rattle as a means of assistance. We also have a full variety of Brass, Iron, and Silver-plated Door Chains and Door Bells.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

RUB-A-DUB, RAT-TAT-TAT.—DOOR AND Gate Knockers of several patterns, and Door Bells and Fixtures, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WIRE HANGING BASKETS, OF A VARIETY of patterns, and Hooks, Brackets, Chains, and Rings for hanging them by, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.
SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET
N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.
Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 35

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
Messrs MARVIN & Co., 265 Broadway:—
GENTLEMEN:—We have just opened the
Alum and Dry Plaster Safe
We bought of you a short time since. It was in the second story of the building corner of Broadway and Barclay street and fell into the cellar, and it gratifies us very much to be able to say, that EVERY BOOK, PAPER, AND BANK BILL IS IN GOOD ORDER, very much better than we could have expected, after the intense heat. We shall want another and much larger one of the same sort very soon. Yours truly,
WILLIAM A. BROWN & CO.
NEW YORK, April 7, 1866.
A full assortment of the above
SAFES,
Perfectly Dry and Thoroughly Fire-Proof,
And furnished with the Best Locks, for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL).
Call before purchasing, or send for Illustrated Catalogue. 4 10 tuthfst5p

ROGERS'
FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE,
FOR
CLEANSING AND PRESERVING
THE TEETH.
Removes all substances destructive to the teeth, prevents discoloration and the accumulation of Tartar, and a spongy relaxed condition of the Gums, imparting a pleasant and refreshing fragrant taste to the mouth.
Guaranteed to contain no acid, or any substance that will injure or destroy the teeth.
Its cleansing and healthful properties are certified to by prominent Dentists throughout the country.
Sold by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Perfumers, and at Depot, No. 85 LIBERTY Street, New York.
Ask for ROGERS' FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE, and take no other.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.
3 20 tuths12trp WHOLESALE AGENTS.

FINE SHIRTS,
Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,
MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN, only $4·00 usual price $5·50.
MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3·75, usual price $5·00.
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,
29 thstu 2mrp Philadelphia.

SPLENDID TABLE CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS.
Just received, a fresh invoice of
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
WITH NAPKINS AND DOILIES TO MATCH.
The very finest goods imported.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.
4 12 thstu3t No. 1106 CHESNUT Street.

NEW LINEN GOODS,
Just Received Direct from Europe,
AT
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
RETAIL, AT IMPORTER'S PRICES.
LINEN LAWN DRESSES, New Styles, very Handsome.
LINEN TRAVELLING DRESSES, Entirely New Design.
NEW PRINTED LINENS, landing from steamer "Propontis."
GOLDEN FLAX IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, all the numbers. These Linens are of extra weight and quality.
POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, from 87½ cents per yard.
BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, New Patterns, very cheap.
CHEAP NAPKINS, landing from steamer "Helvetia."
TABLE CLOTHS, Rare Styles, with NAPKINS to match.
TOWELS, of every kind, from 25 cents to $1·25 each.
NURSERY DIAPERS, All the Widths Required.
TOWELINGS by the yard.
CRASH DIAPER, HUCK, ETC.
LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS, in White, Colored, and Fancy.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Every Kind, for Ladies', Gents', and Children.
SHIRT BOSOMS, of very Superior Quality.
BIRD-EYE AND OTHER DIAPERS.
LINEN CAMBRICS AND LAWNS.
Linen Buyers will save time and money by coming direct to
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
3 31 stuth) No. 828 ARCH Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
ARE NOW OFFERING, AT THE LOWEST RATES, A FINE STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
FOR CITY RETAIL SALES.
LADIES' SACK CLOTHS.
FASHIONABLE SILKS.
NEWEST DRESS GOODS.
NEW SPRING SHAWLS.
TOURIST DRESS GOODS. (4 12 thstu5p
BEST BLACK SILKS.
RICHEST GRENADINES, ETC. ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT St.
SILKS,
RIBBONS,
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, ETC
Gold the Basis of Prices.
[4 6 stuth
A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

NOW OPEN,
PARIS MADE MANTILLAS.
RICH SILK BASQUINES.
RICH SILK JACKETS.
RICH SILK CIRCLES.
DEMI-SEASON JACKETS.
DEMI-SEASON BASQUINES.
DEMI-SEASON ROTONDES.
FINE LLAMA LACE GOODS.
DENTELLE DES INDES.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS.
WHITE LACE SHAWLS.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
3 27 tuths2mrp] No. 920 CHESNUT St.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street, four doors above Arch street.
I would respectfully announce to the ladies generally that I have now open, at greatly reduced prices, a complete assortment of
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
consisting of
STRAW, BRAID, AND HAIR BONNETS,
STRAW HATS,
for Ladies and Children, the newest shapes and styles.
BONNET SILKS, CRAPES, in all shades, with Ribbons to match.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
the best to be found in this city.
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES at the lowest prices.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
a splendid variety.
Also, Illusions, Laces, Bonnet Ornaments; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.
Orders as punctually as heretofore attended to.
JULIUS SICHEL,
(Late Sichel & Weyl),
3 27 tuths1mrp No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E. CORNER
OF
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

THE CHOLERA
Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.
NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.
There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.
THE CHOLERA
Is defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its
LIFE GIVING POWER,
it causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* of the *body* and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels* and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.
PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.
And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHHHHHH HHHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.
GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK
AND
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION
EEEEEEEEEEE
EEEEEEEEEEE
EEE
EEE
EEE
EEEEEE
EEEEEE
ELE
EEE
EEE
EEEEEEEEEE
EEEEEEEEEE
IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints the remnants of DISEASE hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLLLLLLLLL
LLLLLLLLLL
Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils true vigor of health into the system, and carries out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.
MMMM MMMM
MMMM MMMM
MMMM MMMM
MMMM MMMM
MMMM MMMM
MMMM MMMM
MMMM MMMM
MMMM MMMM
MMMM MMMM
MMMM MMMM
MMMM MMMM
MMMM V MMMM
Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.
Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.
BBBBBBBB
BBBBBBBBB
BBB BBB
BBB BBB
BBB BBB
BBBBBBBB
BBBBBBBB
BBB BBB
BBB BBB
BBB BBB
BBBBBBBBB
BBBBBBB
AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc., speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he says: *That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is a peculiar to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"
OOOO
OOOOOO
OOO OOO
OOO OOO
OOO OOO
OOO OOO
OOO OOO
OOO OOO
OOO OOO
OOOOOO
OOOO
TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLLLLLLLLL
LLLLLLLLLL
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Stricture.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.
For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.
DDDDDDDD
DDDDDDDDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDDDDDDDD
DDDDDDDDD
THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Principal Depot HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 3 14